

# The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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## Review of the Week.

IF we could trust to any of the ordinary signs, we might suppose the people about to awaken itself, and to take the conduct of business more into its own hands. At present, to all seeming, arrangements are making out of doors to determine what Ministers shall do in Parliament. When Lord PALMERSTON issues his circular, requesting the Members of his party to be in their places on the 3rd of February, he is mustering an army that may, perhaps, not be so strictly disciplined as it was last session. Various considerations may countervail the ministerial commands. There are constituencies, and, although we are assured that Parliament will not be dissolved in June, Members necessarily are looking for their own parliamentary death, and preparing to cast up their accounts with their constituents.

Now the constituents are already moving, and have apparently made up their minds on some few important subjects. The first of these is the Income-tax. The same papers that put forward Lord PALMERSTON's muster-call, are filled with meetings in the several towns of the country, all telling the same story, or very near it. If all speakers are not for abolition, all are for a very large reduction; and there is a universal complaint that the tax is unequal in its incidence, injurious in its mode of collection. Thus it was remarked that the agricultural interest pays less than the one class of placemen in the country, and but a fraction of the amount paid by the towns. It is not at all probable that the agriculturists would consent to an increase of their share; but the impossibility is only a proof that it is not practicable to arrange the tax so as to reconcile it to justice or to the public. The people are sick of it, and will only tolerate it if they see it largely and rapidly diminishing.

That is one point; another measure appears to have been settled out of doors, in fact by a fresh conference between Sir JOHN PAKINGTON and the people of Manchester. A bill has been prepared, and Mr. CORDEN, it would seem, has consented to act with Sir JOHN as the introducer of the bill to Parliament. It is customary for bills to have three names upon them; and that would indeed be a remarkable document if it bore on its back the names of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, and Mr. CORDEN.

The unemployed—they too are loud, and they will certainly come before Parliament by petition.

They are answered by the press, that they would not make good labourers on the waste lands, and that to call for support when they are out of work is "Socialism." If the aggregation of wealth is the object of a nation, the economists are right; if the welfare of the whole number of human beings collected on this spot of earth is the paramount object, then the necessitous condition of thirty-five thousand working builders demands instant measures for their relief, with the removal of any obstruction to a readjustment of their wordly condition. For let it never be forgotten that the working classes are made what they are, not by the absence of measures to assist them, but by the enforcement of measures to restrain their free action.

The industrial classes do not find that they are at the present moment enjoying that rise of prices which is benefiting many trades, though not all. The boot and shoe makers, for example, feel a difficulty, created by the intense competition of trade, in raising their prices; and the London meeting this week has not grappled with that part of the subject at all imperatively. It has simply recommended a rise, not the rise of twenty-five per cent. which was recommended at Northampton, still less the seventy-five per cent. talked about at that meeting.

Another émeute in trade has been created by a decision some time since in the Court of Exchequer Chamber. As a commercial question the point is simple; as a legal question, complicated. Mr. KINGSFORD, a manufacturing chemist, sold a quantity of acid, which passed from purchaser to purchaser, not bodily in bulk, but in the form of a delivery order. At last this delivery order found itself in the hands of a Mr. MERRY, who advanced 2000*l.* upon it, and afterwards sold it to recover his loan, paying over the difference to the assignees of the borrower, who had become a bankrupt. That borrower had been guilty of fraud, and the original vendor proceeded against Mr. MERRY to make good the value of the acid. Various decisions, ending with Chief Baron POLLOCK, settled that Mr. MERRY was exonerated, his own share in the transaction having been perfectly regular; but the judges sitting in error have reversed that decision. This judgment casts a doubt upon the valid tenure of all documents of title resembling delivery orders—such, for example, as dock warrants, bills of lading, &c.; but since an immense amount of trade is transacted by the sale or deposit of such documents, the latest decision has created a panic amongst commercial men. They have held a meeting this

week, appointed deputations, and are proceeding to Parliament for an act to settle the question. They wish such securities as we have described to be placed on a footing with bills of exchange.

The necessity of settling the law, at all events, is the more important from the immense extension of fraud. A sentence, like that on REDPATH at the end of last week, of transportation for life, does not cut out the diseased part of commerce. KENT was acquitted, on the grounds that he was not cognizant of REDPATH's fraud, but had only been guilty of irregularities; and a part of his defence rested on the facts that others had committed similar irregularities. Fraud is very extensive, "irregularities" still more so; and, under such circumstances, it is important that at least the law should be fixed.

The conflicts of law, indeed, have been numerous, and have not been confined to commerce. Sect has had its combat this week in the case of ALICIA RACE, the child of a Roman Catholic mother, whose Protestant school teachers claimed the right of keeping her at school against the mother's will; while Chief Justice CAMPBELL has decided that the claim of the Protestant school, in contravention of parental authority, is not admissible.

The intervention of the law has been claimed in a painful case at Liverpool. Alarm was created by sounds of fighting on board the ship John L. Bogart, which was boarded by the police, and the blood-strewn deck showed the savage nature of the conflict that had taken place. Mutiny was the charge advanced by the officers against the crew; the crew, consisting, at least in part, of coloured men, retorted a charge of cruelty, and the facts are indeed most suspicious. It is asserted that some of the officers had inveigled the men on board by answering to the name of another ship. At all events, pistols, knuckle-dusters, and other weapons appear to have been used freely; and the case is under investigation. The United States Government cannot desire that those who break the natural laws of justice and humanity should escape responsibility.

A more hopeful subject brings us back to commerce. Mr. SQUIER has this week been explaining to the Society of Arts the nature of the plan for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by means of a railway through the state of Honduras. The particular line chosen is especially advantageous; the state is most desirous to encourage commerce across its territory; the sierra of mountains has a natural break at the spot, the engineering difficulties are slight; and even if a ship canal should

ultimately divide the isthmus, such a work must await a larger development of commerce; while the present commerce would pay for a railway to carry passengers, gold from California, and any commodities suitable to railway transmission. The neutrality of the territory is guaranteed by Great Britain and the United States.

An improvement in the construction of the American Legation in this country, is another evidence of the constantly increasing connexion between the two nations. The office of Assistant-Secretary has been created, as a means of obviating the inconveniences that have resulted from interruption of continuity when a new Minister, with a new Secretary, has taken up the business of the Legation. Of course, it was necessary to select the best man that could be found for commencing the business of the new post; and in Mr. BENJAMIN MORAN, the Vice-Consul in London, who formerly served in the Legation under Mr. BUCHANAN, President PIERCE has unquestionably found the very man whose knowledge of the department, of American affairs, and of English customs, renders him the most suited for the service.

The Continent has no events to tell, except the constant struggle now going on between Governments and peoples. If peoples knew what their Governments were doing, and what they themselves could do, how soon the struggle would end! The Emperor of AUSTRIA is making his progress amidst sullen subjects in the north of Italy, while the Parliament of Piedmont is listening to vigorous debates between the radical BROFFERIO and the Minister CAVOUR. BROFFERIO is for being "daringly revolutionary," and heading the insurrection of all Italy; and he denounces the policy of CAVOUR as timid and unpractical. CAVOUR replies, by showing what has already been done, and undoubtedly the debate itself, and the reports of it in the journals, are great facts, which are actually telling in other states of Italy at this moment.

VERGER is not yet guillotined. He has appealed to the Court of Cassation against his sentence; and the forms of French law compel attention to his appeal. The trial was a strange melodramatic spectacle—all persons playing their parts as they might in some dramatic caricature of conduct we call French—VERGER performing the denunciator, the Judge enacting a sort of French JEFFREYS, and the audience joining in like chorus in an opera. The man's crime was as clear as could be; there appears to be no occasion for this labour to fulfil justice; therefore, there is something behind, something which the Government does not wish to come out.

The most stirring news from abroad is that which comes from the greatest distance. By electricity it is we learn that the English have taken the fort of Bushire in the island of Karrak, in Persia; while Canton city is awaiting bombardment.

#### 'THE DELICATE QUESTION.'

The following letter appeared in the *Morning Star* of Tuesday:—

(To the Editor.)

SIR,—I think that the class of readers for whom the articles in the *Star* are chiefly written, will require that the subject of 'brothels,' and their ancillary evils, be more boldly treated than in the somewhat hasty paragraph of your Monday's summary. We hope that you will deal with the question largely and fearlessly. I will merely offer a few words upon it; if you give them space in your correspondence they will commit you to no approval of a view which, nevertheless, I trust to see you espouse. Shall I say, at once, that no one can have a deeper detestation of the miscreants who live on brothel profits than I have, or that it is equalled only by the compassion we all entertain for the unhappy victims of the system. Personal imputations form so ready a part of controversial logic, that I may as well add that I am a married man, and the father of children, whose marriages, whenever they please to form them, shall find no opponent in me. Having said this, let me proceed to express my conviction that at least one half of the prostitution in England is due to the social system created and fostered by the matrons of England, which 'forbids to marry.' The necessity of 'keeping up appearances' prevents a man from marrying in his own sphere, until he has attained a 'respectable' income and station. He may usually achieve this at thirty, when he will be very welcome in a house of daughters. But he is a man at

twenty. Unless he be a Christian (and there are not too many young Christians), he has, during the ten intervening years, either kept a mistress, or resorted to those haunts which Sir George Grey is asked to put down. There is no use—and there is folly and falsehood—in blinking the truth. Suppose, sir, that at twenty-one, he had asked for the hand of one of the daughters of Materfamilias, and had explained, with a gentleman's frankness, that at present he could take only one floor in a house, but that he had no doubt of his income's rising every year. Would the young people be allowed to marry, and fight their way upwards together? Do you not see the indignation of Materfamilias at so audacious a proposal? But he knows better, sir. He works till thirty, and then is an acceptable match, and, in the meantime, unless checked by exceptional purity, or by Christian habits, he visits 'dens of vice,' or lives with a *femme entretenue*. Materfamilias and her contemporary matrons know all this perfectly well, and are not so unreasonable as to refuse their cards and hospitality to the man whose life they have chalked out for him. Vice, unless it be shameless, excludes no gentleman from the society of ladies. Well, sir, our young friend has one other alternative. He can marry 'below him'—there are always good, modest girls ready to accept him at short notice. The result is, that he has a wife who is no companion, and as he rises in the world and mingles with his own class, the mistake he has made is perpetually impressed upon him, and, with the usual selfishness of man, he probably makes his poor little plebeian wife comprehend it. And these are the arrangements of civilized society, 1857 years after the Christian era. I now leave the subject in your hands, hoping that you will not deal with it conventionally, and that you will assure Sir De Lacy Evans and the 'parochials' who attended him to Sir G. Grey, that they are beginning at the wrong end of 'the delicate question.' There are deeper social evils than the police can cure.—Your obedient servant,  
Jan. 19, 1857.

IN LIMINE.

#### A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

ONE of those distressing cases, in which the natural affections are warped, and turned into sources of dissension by religious distinctions, was argued last Saturday in the Court of Queen's Bench before Lord Campbell and Justices Wightman and Crompton. In the late Russian war, one of the marines on board the Pique was Sergeant Lauman Race, a Protestant, who had married a Roman Catholic, by whom he had two children—John, now aged about twelve years, and Alicia, ten years and a half old. In September, 1854, the ship was before the Russian fort of Petropaulovski, in the extreme north-east of Asia; and, previously to going into that unfortunate action which terminated so disastrously for us, Race wrote the subjoined note to his wife, the reading of which in court drew tears from the eyes of many of the auditors, and caused Lord Campbell to observe that it was the letter of a Christian and a soldier:—

"Her Majesty's ship Pique, at Sea, Aug. 25, 1854.

"My dear Wife and Children,—I now sit down to write a few lines to you previous to going into action. When you receive this I shall be no more, as it will not be sent to you if I survive. I hope you are all quite well, as I am at the present time. My dears, I write to bid you an eternal farewell, if such is God's will that I am to be cut off; but I trust in Providence, and hope I may be spared to meet you again; but as we cannot all expect to survive to tell the tale, and I may be one that is doomed to die in defence of my Queen and country, therefore, my dear wife, it will be a consolation that I died in defence of liberty, and done my best, as in duty bound by my oath, when I took to the profession of arms. My dear Alicia, I have made my will to you, and I trust you will carry it out according to my wish. I wish, my dear, that you will remain a widow until the children are capable of taking care of themselves. I hope, my dear, that you will not disregard this my last wish, as I should not die happy if I thought a step-father would be over my babes; but I feel confident that you will not forget my last wish. My dear wife, I have not received a letter from you, or any one else, since I left England. I should feel very happy to hear from you before I am called into eternity; but the Lord's will be done: we must bow to His command. My dear Ally, I am but ill prepared to meet my Maker face to face, but I trust He will have mercy on my poor soul, and forgive me my transgressions, as I forgive all men that have done me any wrong, before I die. I have settled all my worldly affairs as far as I can. My dear wife, kiss my dear children for me, as a last embrace from a loving father, and tell them that his last thoughts were for them, and bring them up in the fear of the Lord. My dear wife, I think I see poor Alicia by turns weeping for the loss of her poor old man, and then I see her rejoicing at his return—but, alas! such dreams! My dear, I have written a farewell letter to my mother, brothers, and sisters, and all friends and relations, and I trust you will not be forgotten by them. My dearest wife, give my dying love to your mother and sister, and all your friends that may befriend you or my dear children. May we all meet in heaven in the last prayer of one that you know how to prize, although he will be in eternity when you receive this last letter he ever

wrote, as we are only waiting for the morning to dawn to go into Petropaulovski (Petropaulovski), and commence the work of destruction. It is a Russian colony, and we are bound to take it or die in the attempt. My dear wife and children, it is late, and I require some rest before I commence the work of carnage that to-morrow may bring forth. My dear, I have not set my foot on shore but twice since I left England, and then only for a few hours on duty.—The last from your affectionate and loving husband,  
"LAUMAN RACE."

The next day Sergeant Race went into action, and was killed. In July, 1855, the widow received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Leach, the clergyman of Little Stoneham, in Suffolk, where she was then residing, stating that, if she would send her daughter Alicia to the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home at Hampstead, the girl would be kept, clothed, and educated at the expense of the Royal Patriotic Fund, until she should be of a proper age for a situation, when she would be fitted out. She therefore sent her child to that institution, where she has continued ever since. The boy was placed at a similar school at Chardstock, both being conducted on Protestant principles. In the course of last October, the mother applied to have both her children removed. With respect to the school at Hampstead, she said she had no fault to find with the care taken of her daughter; but that she wanted to place her boy in a Roman Catholic school, and "her clergyman would not provide a school for one child without the other." She also said "she thought it quite as well to bring them up in the same faith as herself." The boy was accordingly removed from Chardstock; but the authorities at the Hampstead school refused to give up the girl, on the ground that the child herself refused to go with her mother. It was to compel them to do so that a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and that the question was now argued in court.

In addition to the assertion with respect to the girl's own dislike to leave the school, the authorities stated that Mrs. Race had expressed in a letter her great desire that her children should be brought up as Protestants, "according to the wishes of her late husband;" that she had said on one occasion "she was one of those who thought there were as good Protestants as Catholics;" that, on another occasion, she averred it "went to her heart" to take the girl away from Hampstead, but that she must do so; and that it was well known that the father was a member of the Church of England, and had had his children baptized by a Protestant clergyman. However, it is quite clear that, in the course of last October and November, the mother made repeated applications by letter to be allowed to remove her daughter. The executive committee of the Hampstead school, on the 8th of November, 1856, replied that they had no desire to prevent the mother from exercising her right as guardian over these children, but that, as they thought she was actuated by improper motives, they could not in propriety give her any assistance. The mother replied thus:—

"Hampstead, Flask-walk, Nov. 14, 1856.

"Honoured Sir,—I want to know whether you wish me to go to law about my daughter, as I went to fetch her from school yesterday. She refused to come, saying 'I can't, mother.' As I know it is an untruth, which she is encouraged by every person to say so. She has written such another letter like the boy to me, which I know she did not write it without being made to do it. The clergyman of the church said I was to ask one of my friends to ask a lawyer's advice how to get her to come home, but I have got no friends but you to ask. Is it your wish for her to turn against me because I am a Catholic, as she is very much altered since her last holiday? I will have her in spite of any one, because she is mine, as a child of ten years old knows nothing much about religion. As I gave her in your charge, and I wish you to give her up, and I will not leave it to the child's decision. Have her I will, or else I will die for her. I remain, your obedient servant, ALICIA RACE."

Under date of the 24th of last November the mother of Sergeant Race wrote a letter, in which she said:—"I am sure that my son would have been most unwilling to have had his children brought up in the idolatrous worship of the Roman Catholics." A letter from the sergeant's brother stated that the writer did not know what the father's wishes with respect to his children were, but that he (the writer) desired that they should not go to the Catholic school. The affidavit of the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, and honorary chaplain of the school, stated that the girl had regularly attended divine service at Christ Church, and also a Bible class; that she was a child of quick perception, and appeared to have an educated mind above children of her age, so much so that for six months she had been a monitor, and had been placed in the first class, among girls twelve and thirteen years of age. He stated that on the 13th of November, 1856, he read over a paper to the girl, in the presence of the ladies' committee and the mother, which contained these words:—"As you are old enough to judge betwixt right and wrong, and have said you believe you are taken away to go to another school, our duty is simply to state that we have no desire to part with you, and would willingly permit you to remain with us. But we are bound to say that your mother does not agree to this, but wishes you to go home to her. Now, it is our duty to say we do not wish to influence you one way or



another. You must consider your duty to your mother, and weigh that well. But if you feel bound, as a duty to God, to remain under Protestant teaching, we trust you may have strength to act up to your convictions.

Again, we repeat, you are at perfect liberty to leave us, and in order to give you time to decide, and to know what your parent has to say, you can, if you wish, remain with your mother in the adjoining room to talk over the matter, and if you determine to leave our school you can return home with her." It was stated by the ladies who were present that, when the paper was read over to her, the girl, in answer to the question whether she would go with her mother, distinctly answered "No," and, in answer to the question whether she would remain, she distinctly answered "Yes."

The mother and daughter then retired to another room; and, on coming out, the mother earnestly entreated the child, in presence of the committee, to leave the school. To these solicitations she repeatedly replied:—"Mother, I can't go; I will not go." A letter written by the girl to her governess, Miss Martha Hunt, about the 7th of last November, is of interest, as showing the state of the child's mind. It ran thus:—

"My dearest Governess,—I love my mother very much, but I must love Jesus, and must obey Him before I obey my mother. If my mother comes for me, I cannot go with her. I will not go to the Roman Catholic school, for if I do I feel that I shall be disobeying Jesus. I will not bow down nor pray to the Virgin Mary or other images, instead of praying to Jesus. I would rather not live with Roman Catholics. I would rather live with the Protestants. I hope Mr. Bickersteth and the ladies will keep me here. Mother took me to the priest in the Christmas holidays, and he asked me if I would like to go to his school, and I told him I would rather not, that I would rather stay here. I am very sorry that mother has taken the priest's advice. I hope my dear brother will not go to the Roman Catholic school. I hope you and Miss Clarke will not let me go. I went to the Protestant church when my father was alive, and I should like to do so always, for I think my dear father would like me to go to the Protestant church if he was alive. Will you be so kind as to ask Mr. Bickersteth to let me stay here? I must conclude with much love from your affectionate pupil,

"ALICIA RACE."

In answer to these letters, &c., the mother asserted that the girl's mind had been unduly influenced by the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth and the other school authorities, and that she "had been persuaded, contrary to the fact, that the Roman Catholic religion teaches that the blessed Virgin Mary and images are to be worshipped in preference to our Saviour Jesus Christ."

The arguments on the legal point at issue having been heard last Saturday, judgment was postponed till Wednesday.

On that day, Lord Campbell gave judgment in favour of the mother's right to remove the child. Mr. O'Malley (who appeared for the school) then applied that the judgment should not be immediately executed, on the ground that the child had been constituted a ward in Chancery; that an injunction was to be made that morning before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, restraining the mother from taking possession of the daughter, and from suing out any future writ of *habeas corpus*; that the bill in Chancery prayed for the appointment of a fit and proper person to be guardian; other than the mother; and that the mother had been heard to express her intention to take the child away to Ireland. Lord Campbell replied that the order of the Court must be at once obeyed. Mr. O'Malley said he was informed that an injunction had been granted, and an undertaking given not to remove the child from her present custody; to which Lord Campbell rejoined that the Court would take no notice of the injunction.

The girl was then delivered up to her mother, who received her with many kisses; but it is said that the child looked pale and excited, and did not reciprocate her mother's caresses, though she seemed very glad to see her brother.

#### SIGNOR SAFFI'S LECTURES.

On Thursday evening Signor Saffi's second lecture, given at the request of the "Italian Emancipation Fund Committee," was delivered at the Marylebone Literary Institution to a numerous audience.

In his first lecture he had shown the origin of the evils that afflict Italy, i.e. the temporal power of the Popes, and how the Italian Governments were brought, through its influence, into hopeless antagonism with the nation. He had traced back to its source the growth of national life, shown the influence of Young Italy on the feelings and aims of the nation, and spoke of Mazzini as "the great patriot to whom Italy, when free, will owe the realization of her aspirations."

He commenced his second lecture by answering admirably the often repeated question, "Would not a revolution in Italy plunge the nation in anarchy?" Denying the existing relations between masters and workmen, and among the workmen them-

selves, he proved that there could be no reaction of class against class, since all classes suffered equally from foreign oppression. In the Italian peninsula, he said, social misery is not the effect of any abnormal overgrowth of the industrial or manufacturing activity of any real injustice from class to class, but of the want of space for the natural growth of this activity. Consequently, the economical problem that we have to solve is not one of social revolution, but simply of social evolution through national and political emancipation. He then sketched the state of feeling throughout Italy in the years that preceded 1848; said that the reforms and concessions that marked those years were not gifts from generous sovereigns to their subjects, but conditions wrested by those subjects, at the price of their sovereigns' thrones; that it was the people of Romagna who created Pius IX., who imposed on a pope the duty of being liberal. He described with earnestness the great national gathering to the war of '48, and told what was the "Nemesis who stood over the Italian destinies in those fleeting days of a golden opportunity for an everlasting redemption." The man called to head the nation's war had other than a national aim in view. It was Lombardy for himself, not Italy for the Italians, that Charles Albert wanted; and this dynastic ambition he said it was, leading to compromises with European diplomacy, and, later, to treachery, that cost the nation her newly-purchased freedom. He praised the moderation of the republicans, did justice to Mazzini's efforts to induce the people to sacrifice all minor considerations for the sake of unity and independence; told how the Committee of Defence, organized by him, did more in three days than the Government had done in three months. Yet once more, he said, was all this hope and energy prostrated. Charles Albert entered Milan on the 4th of August with 40,000 men, and took an oath that he and his sons and soldiers would defend the city to the last drop of their blood. On the 5th the surrender of Milan to the Austrians was made known. The King had capitulated with Radetzky before entering the city. The articles of that capitulation were in his possession when that solemn oath was on his lips. Wild, but impotent, was the people's rage. "It was as if Providence intended to seal into the hearts of Italians the lessons so earnestly, and hitherto in vain, inculcated by their greatest leader, that out of kings and princes no help can come. By the people's own right arm can Italy's salvation alone be achieved." (Applause.)

Step by step he traced the causes that led to the Roman Republic, that did not arise from the blood of Rossi—who fell by the hand of some unknown assassin—but from the Pope's desertion of his principles and his capital. This Roman Republic, he said, had a far higher meaning for the patriots and the people who created it than that only of a form of local rights and a selfish gratification of freedom. It had the importance of a great national fact, both in the present struggle of Italy for life and independence, and her future mission on civil and religious grounds. (Applause.) He told how the Republic was preparing to support Lombardy a second time in her struggle, when she fell; "then came the infamous invasion of the French, the Austrians, Neapolitans, and Spaniards—when all was over for Italy." Venice and Rome could only fight for the future, for a moral teaching to the nation, not for any actual result. (Applause.) She felt it, and she fought. Her leaders well knew that they must fall—still they thought that it was their duty to save the honour of Italy by a noble protest against foreign violence; to demonstrate how much a national militia, formed of elements styled irregular, may prove efficient even against the best disciplined troops; and, finally, to fulfil a great national mission, by baptizing the Italian people at the font of Unity; by calling forth reverence for the future sanctuary of the Italian Nationality—Rome. (Applause.) So she fought, and so she fell, as glorious in her fall as in a victory. And (he continued) the memory of the man who gave his heart and his intellect to direct the great deed whose motives and aims are traced out in what I have now said, speaking of the Roman people—the memory of that man will remain shining to every Italian mind, now and for ever, on the solid basis of his well-fulfilled mission towards his country in the glorious defence of the soul of Italy in Rome; and whether he live to realize, or die in the attempt to win an Italy for the Italians, the gratitude of the nation will, in the first moment of her freedom, raise a monument to those who well deserved of their country at Rome, and the first name that the free Italian mother will teach her child to bless will be that of JOSEPH MAZZINI. (Enthusiastic applause.) Speaking of the deathless resolve of the Italians not to submit to foreign domination, and expressing his belief that in the next struggle the national party would prevent the people from falling a second time into the error that the King of Piedmont, or any Pope or Prince could save them, he concluded:—"The actual, real, and living thing is that Italy, one way or another, will and shall be an independent member of the great assembly of the nations, and march gloriously again in the great advance of human progress. I may truthfully say of my country, in the face of all actual and possible reactions, what Galileo said of the motion of the earth before the Inquisition, 'ERRE SI MUOVE!'"

Signor Saffi retired amidst hearty applause.

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, M.P., AT GLASGOW.

A PUBLIC dinner was given on Friday week, in the Glasgow Gallery of Art, to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, in acknowledgment of his distinguished literary attainments. The Lord Provost was in the chair, supported by a brilliant company. His Lordship having proposed the health of their guest in a highly eulogistic address, Sir E. B. Lytton replied. Parodying the speech of the Roman Emperor, who said he wished Rome had a single neck, that he might strike it off with one blow, he remarked that all he wanted to his satisfaction was that Glasgow should have only one hand, that he might clasp it in one grateful pressure. He regretted that he had not time to make the acquaintance of the Glasgow operatives, but was determined to visit the town again on some future day, if only for that purpose. While eulogizing the city which had so magnificently entertained him, and dwelling on its rapid advance from comparative insignificance to the position of the second city of the empire, and one of the greatest seats of commerce, industry, and learning in the world, he remarked that he could not, as an Englishman, "desire to inculcate a sentiment of national bigotry, so as to confine the pride of a Scotchman exclusively to his native heather, or to make him forget that he is also a member of that great United Empire over which extends the sceptre of the British monarch." Still, he thought the Scottish character a great fact. In Glasgow, scholarship and commercial industry were seen side by side; the result being that learning is now more distributed among the masses than it was formerly, while, on the other hand, the schools admit more of the knowledge of mankind. "Now, I think that, in these conditions of our society, collegiate institutions increase in the value which to some they seem to lose, because it is in the interest of all among whom knowledge is diffused jealously to guard those institutions which bring together men who are habitually guardians of the standards of the knowledge actually existing, and the most searching critics of every method by which new knowledge can be added to the old. That you perfectly appreciate that truth is shown by the pride your citizens take in your scholars. I am sure that pride is reciprocal, and that your scholars are not less proud of the noble citizens of Glasgow." Sir Edward concluded by proposing "Prosperity to the City of Glasgow," to which the Lord Provost briefly replied.

The Earl of Elgin, in proposing the toast of "Our Universities," dilated on the peculiar advantages of the Scotch system of classical and scientific education. He remarked:—"We have been long in the habit, in this country, of boasting—perhaps sometimes a little too freely—of what has been effected in the general intelligence of the people through the instrumentality of parochial schools; and most assuredly I should little envy the feelings of any Scotchman who would be slow or reluctant to acknowledge the obligation we owe to these admirable institutions." (Loud cheers.) He pointed out that they are more democratical than the English universities; that they are open to all classes, and have the effect of fusing them into one homogeneous mass. The result is, that there is less communism than in England, and that, although there is plenty of theological sectarianism in Scotland—indeed, he might say, an excess of it—the people are not at the mercy of ignorant religious teachers, as in the land south of the Tweed.

After the delivery of some other speeches, the company partook of coffee, and broke up.

#### THE UNEMPLOYED.

Another meeting of unemployed artisans connected with the building trade was held on Monday in Smithfield-market, for the purpose of considering their depressed condition, and to adopt measures for its melioration. There was a much larger attendance than on the previous occasion, it being computed that there were not less than 16,000 persons present during the proceedings, which were conducted throughout with the greatest decorum and good order. Mr. Hugh Pearce was again unanimously voted to the chair, and the proceedings were opened by a long speech from the chairman, much to the same purport as that delivered on the previous Monday. Mr. Charles Murray then moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting, consisting of operatives unemployed by causes for which we are not responsible, demand of the authorities that the means of existence be extended within our reach by useful and profitable employment in agriculture and manufacture; that until fresh employment be afforded we fall back upon our ancient and indisputable right to parochial assistance, unaccompanied by the insulting, debasing, and infamous conditions at present persisted in." In support of the motion, Mr. Murray spoke at great length, complaining of the arbitrary manner in which the working classes were treated by their rulers. The resolution was carried unanimously; after which, Mr. M'Heath, the honorary secretary, read a long address, calling on the employed not to work any overtime while one man was out. The address was adopted, and a resolution pledging the meeting to support the National Association of the Unemployed of Great Britain was also carried; after which, the meeting adjourned.

The speeches were rather more political than on the first occasion, and several of those who addressed the meeting denounced the privileged classes as the oppres-

sors of the workman, and attributed their distress to the land monopoly and the state of feudalism brought in by William the Conqueror. A Mr. Macray, a shoemaker, observed:—"There was emigration as one remedy to their present state; but the Government would do nothing in that way unless it was to get them scuttled. (Hear, hear.) If the Government wanted them to fight their battles they would pay 100*l.* per man for their passage in the Himalaya, but for their own good they would not give them one hundred pence. (Hear, hear.) The working classes were robbed annually of 300,000,000*l.* more than they consumed, and therefore their oppressors would not mind spending 100,000,000*l.*, if necessary, to keep them down. (Hear, hear.) The governing classes would care nothing for their meetings if they said they only wanted to be fed and cared nothing for politics; they would then feed them as they did their horses—(A Voice: 'I wish they would')—(laughter)—and be glad of such a bargain." (Hear, hear.) The same speaker observed that "the British workman now, when out of work, was absolutely valueless. There was a time when his dead body would fetch 10*l.*; but it was not worth that now (laughter), for the 'base, brutal, and bloody Whigs,' to whom they owed nothing but their detestation, first sent them to the workhouse, and then gave their bodies to dissection."

The Lord Mayor has publicly denied at the Mansion-house that he had authorized (as had been asserted) the assembling of the artisans in Smithfield. He added, however, that he had no power to prevent the meetings.

#### THE WAR AGAINST CHINA AND PERSIA.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham was held at the Music-hall, Birmingham, on Monday night, Mr. Alderman Baldwin in the chair, to take into consideration the present Persian and Chinese wars. Among those present were Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. W. Morgan, Mr. J. S. Wright, Mr. J. Partridge, Mr. F. Wells, the Rev. C. Vence, the Rev. A. O'Neill, Mr. C. Sturge, Mr. J. Betts, and many influential persons. Mr. W. Morgan, who moved the first resolution deprecating the recent hostilities against China, expressed an opinion that, like the last war against China, they had arisen out of a contraband trade in opium. He reviewed the history and general condition of China, and, after entering into various details to show the injurious effects of the traffic in opium, quoted the official correspondence from the *London Gazette*, and expressed an opinion that we had not a clear ground of quarrel against the Chinese on the present occasion. All the circumstances, he said, proved that the sudden resort to arms could not be justified. The Rev. C. Vence, who seconded the resolution, observed that the proceedings of the British fleet had been hurried and precipitate, and that the conflict was as unmanly as it was unjustifiable. (Cheers.) This resolution, and one condemning the war against Persia, were agreed to, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament founded upon them were adopted.

#### MANCHESTER COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association was held at Manchester on Monday, Mr. J. A. Turner presiding. The chairman, in commenting upon the annual report, referred to the proud position which this country held during the negotiations for the conclusion of peace last year. He believed we might look back with satisfaction to the course of trade since peace was established, for at no period in the annals of our commerce had any approach been made to the amount of business carried on. Our exports had exceeded those of any other period by 20,000,000*l.*, for they amounted to the enormous sum of 115,000,000*l.*, and he believed that while the mercantile interests had been flourishing, the population of the country had been well employed, that generally contentment had prevailed, and that we might, on the whole, consider ourselves in a very prosperous condition. But there was one cloud in the distance, and that was the probable distress we were likely to experience before long from the inadequate supply of the raw material which gave employment to such vast numbers of the inhabitants of this district. (Hear.) In ten years, from 1847 to 1856, the imports of cotton into this country had exactly doubled, for in 1847 they were 1,234,000 bales, while in 1856 they were 2,467,000 bales; but such had been the progress of the cotton trade, that, whereas at the end of 1847 the stock in Liverpool was 451,000 bales, or twenty weeks' consumption, at the end of 1856 the stock was only 332,000 bales, or eight weeks' consumption. That was the total stock at the end of a year which gave an American crop of 3,500,000 bales, and all authentic accounts pretty nearly concurred in the anticipation that there would only be 3,000,000 bales to meet the requirements of the present year. The report having been received, and other formalities gone through, the meeting broke up.

#### THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

A large meeting of master boot and shoe makers of the metropolis, including many of the principal members of the trade, was held on Monday night at the Freemasons' Tavern, with the view of adopting some common course of action to accommodate their interests to the unprecedented rise in the price of leather of late, and especially within the last six weeks. Mr. Medwin, of Regent's Quadrant, acted as chairman. It appears that, from a variety of concurrent causes, the price of

leather is from fifty to eighty per cent. (many of the speakers estimated it at even a higher figure than that) more than it was a year ago. This is not confined to London, but is general throughout the whole country. Not wishing to run the risk of losing old customers by making a corresponding increase in the price of boots and shoes, the masters during the last year have struggled on at the old prices, hoping that the rise was only temporary and exceptional; but they have done so in many cases without deriving a farthing of profit on the whole transactions for the twelve months, and in other cases by sustaining heavy losses. The scarcity and consequent high cost of leather are chiefly attributed by the trade to the enormous consumption of the article during the war, when at the same time no raw hides were imported into this country from St. Petersburg; to the greatly increased quantities of leather now being exported to the United States; to the murrain among cattle in South America, whence we have been accustomed to derive large supplies of raw hides; to the exportation of boots and shoes in incredibly large quantities to the Australian colonies since the gold discovery; and to a decrease in the supply of leather which we have heretofore received from France, resulting from the extensive substitution of leather for wooden shoes among the lower classes in the French provinces. The meeting entirely repudiated the idea of anything like a combination among themselves, or the trade of which they are members, for the purpose of forcing a rise of prices on the public. Eventually, a resolution was passed by acclamation, recommending the adoption by the trade of an average advance in the price of boots and shoes in proportion to the rise in the price of leather.

#### CRIMINAL REFORM.

A meeting was held on Monday evening at the Clock-house, Chelsea, to hear statements from several reverend gentlemen who take an interest in the cause of criminal reformation, and to raise subscriptions in aid of the reformatory on Brixton-hill. The chair was taken by the Rev. C. J. Goodhart. One of the speakers (the Rev. J. Cohen) gave some very interesting particulars. He said:—"It should be remembered that all criminals who applied at the reformatory were not of the lowest class. They had recently had within their walls a young man who was the grandson of an admiral, one who was a surgeon, and one who was the son of an eminent barrister. (Hear.) He remembered once to have been particularly impressed by a sermon preached at Cambridge during his schoolboy days. He had since lived to see the son of the clergyman who had preached that sermon an applicant at the reformatory. There was another case, still more affecting, to show that the advantages of these institutions were not monopolized by the lowest class. A missionary having gone to India to preach the gospel, fell a sacrifice to the climate, and his wife followed him soon after, leaving an only child to be brought up by strangers. That child returned to England, and, having no father's care, no mother's love, soon fell into the ways of evil. After a short career, he applied to the reformatory, and he (Mr. Cohen) had had the happiness of being instrumental in restoring him to society. There were other cases of a different class, which showed how gladly these reformatories would be entered by many a repentant thief, if the state of the subscriptions permitted of their extension. He remembered hearing of a professed thief falling into conversation with a young man who was going to the bank—the object of the thief being to rob the young man of the money he carried. He asked him the direction of a certain street, when the young man, fearing nothing, said he was going that way, and would show him. As they walked, they conversed, when the young man happened to mention, as a singular thing, the thieves' meeting of the night before, convened by Lord Ashley and the reformatory in Westminster. The moment the thief heard there was a reformatory in Westminster, he forgot his intended theft, and immediately went and presented himself for admission. (Cheers.) So respectable was his appearance, that he was taken for a gentleman coming to pay his subscription; but he remained and was reformed, went to America, and returned, not liking the place, and, before emigrating again to Australia, gave five guineas as his subscription to the institution."

#### DOCK WARRANTS.

In consequence of the decision pronounced in the case of *Kingsford and Swinford v. Merry* by the Court of Error, a meeting was held on Monday, in the London Tavern, over which Baron Rothschild presided. A considerable number of persons connected with mercantile affairs attended, including the following:—Sir James Duke, M.P., Mr. Weguelin (Governor of the Bank of England), Mr. S. Gregson, M.P., Mr. A. Hastie, M.P., Mr. Moffatt, M.P., Mr. J. P. Gassiot, Mr. James Cooke, Mr. Powles, Mr. Crawford, Mr. J. W. Hall, Mr. William Scovell, Mr. G. Scovell, Mr. Corrie, Mr. Gassiot, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Travers, &c., &c. The Chairman called attention to the judgment of the Court of Error, and explained that in consequence of that decision the holders of bills of lading, delivery orders, or dock warrants, having given full value for any of those documents, and having advanced money upon them, were not to be considered the legal holders or proprietors of the goods which those warrants represented, unless they could prove that the title of every person through whose

hands the warrants had passed was perfectly good; therefore, they could not be shielded by any precautions they might take from the evil intentions of badly-disposed persons. Several other speeches were delivered, and resolutions were adopted, in accordance with the object of the meeting.

With reference to the case *Kingsford v. Merry*, the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer observed on Tuesday:—"The Court of Exchequer Chamber has been supposed to have overruled my direction at the trial. The fact was that the Court of Error did not overrule either my direction or the ruling of this Court; but by some mistake, very much to be regretted, the case was presented to the Court of Error on a totally erroneous statement of the facts." Mr. Baron Martin confirmed this statement.

#### LORD ADOLPHUS VANE TEMPEST, M.P., ON THE CRIMEAN WAR.

Some remarks on the disastrous condition of our army before Sebastopol in the winter of 1854-5 were made by Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, M.P., at the Durham Athenæum, a few evenings ago. His Lordship was with his regiment in the Crimea, and therefore spoke from experience. A large portion of his remarks had reference to the recently-published work entitled *Experiences of a Staff Officer*, which he criticised in no friendly spirit. "This book, he had been told, had created a great sensation in fashionable circles; but, for his own part, having read it himself, he could state that he did not know a more complete exemplification of the fable of the 'daw in borrowed plumes.' The book contained a great deal of most fulsome eulogy of Lord Raglan, which, though an evidence of gratitude, was by no means a token of discretion. The writer, who was no doubt comfortably provided for at head-quarters, was pleased to give the British army some advice—and that was, to make the best of everything. . . . The 'Staff Officer' stated that, on visiting the hospitals in December, Lord Raglan declared them to be in as good order as circumstances could admit of. Good order! Did Lord Raglan call it good order when some of our men were lying ill of brain fever, without so much as a blister to be applied to their heads; when others were suffering under the worst forms of dysentery, without proper drinks to assuage their thirst; and when the only alleviations to their sufferings were obtained from a source which, without meaning any reflection upon the parties who had promoted it, he must say England had no right to be dependent on?—he alluded to the *Times* Fund." After referring to various particulars of the unhappy state of our army, with which the public are already only too familiar, his Lordship proceeded:—"From his own experience, he should say the regimental system was that which stood the severest test. He saw the head-quarter system fail, the commissariat system fail, the transport system fail, and every department of the army fail, except the regimental department; and he believed that the soldiers in the army would willingly bear their testimony to the fact that the regimental officers had done their duty from the time they went out to the period of their return, as they had acted up to the advice of the 'Staff Officer,' and made the best of everything, getting the men to do the same." Further on, Lord Adolphus said:—"Lord Raglan was seldom seen out, and one of his aides-de-camp happened to hear by accident that the men were having green coffee served out to them. This was reported to Lord Raglan, and Lord Raglan sent for the Commissary-General and made a great disturbance; but it was quite by chance that he heard of it. . . . There had been a great deal of discussion as to whether the Government at home or the authorities in the Crimea were to blame for the evils to which he had alluded. His own opinion was, that a great part of the evil was owing to the expedition having been sent out at so late a period without sufficient provision in the first instance; and at the same time he did not think that so much had been done by the authorities in the Crimea as ought to have been done."

#### MR. JOHN FROST AT NOTTINGHAM.

Mr. Frost, the Chartist, has been making an onslaught on the aristocracy, and on the system of transportation, at the Assembly Rooms, Nottingham. He said he had converted one of the most eminent judges of Van Diemen's Land to the principles of the Charter. In the colonies, it was not an uncommon thing for the convicts to murder those who would not submit to the propensities of their companions. The lecturer expressed his intention of compelling the Government to bring him before a committee of the House of Commons. If they refused, he would appeal to the people of England. It was evident, he said, that there must be a change in our present system, and he believed he could point out a sure remedy for the horrible state of things which at present exists.

#### THE INCOME-TAX MOVEMENT.

The public agitation of this important subject continues. This week, we have to chronicle meetings at Hull, Haverfordwest, Preston, Walsall, Doncaster, Norwich, Stourbridge, Wells, and Ballymena (Ireland),—all with results favourable to an energetic demand that Parliament should remove the war addition to the tax, and give to the remaining per-centage a fairer adjustment.

The most important meeting of the week, however, was at Exeter Hall, London, Mr. Alderman Wire in the



chair. The large hall, with the exception of the gallery, was very well filled, and on the platform were Major Reed, M.P. (chairman of the association), Mr. Thomas Chambers, M.P., Mr. J. Brady, M.P., Mr. Apsley Pellatt, M.P., Colonel D. McDougall, together with deputations from the towns of Birmingham, Barnsley, Brighton, Bridgewater, Deptford, Huddersfield, Ipswich, Oxford, Reading, &c. The attendance also included a considerable number of ladies. Letters of apology for non-attendance, but expressing adhesion to the movement, were received from General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., Mr. W. Scholefield, M.P., and Mr. R. Malins, M.P. The speeches did not add much to the arguments already accumulated on the subject. Major Reed, M.P., said:—"For his own part, as one of the independent members of that assembly, unless the declaration came from Ministerial lips that the war should be given up, and a revision of the injustice done to precarious as compared with fixed incomes was promised, he undertook to put a notice on the books of the House which must either extract from the Government an expression of their readiness to yield to the popular will, or bring down upon them the obloquy which they would so richly merit." (Cheers.) Mr. George Beeson desired to be allowed to offer a suggestion for the guidance of Major Reed, M.P., in framing his motion. In lieu of all excise and other duties now paid by the working classes, all property in lands, houses, annuities, funds, &c., yielding upwards of 200*l.* per annum should be subjected to a tax of 2*s.* in the pound. ("Question!") He would also propose a tax on titles, called a title poll-tax. (Laughter and "Question!") He had a book which had been sent from New Zealand (renewed laughter) which was worthy of the gallant Major's attention. (Confusion, and cries of "Sit down!") He hoped to have another opportunity of expressing his opinions.—The meeting also refused to receive a proposal to relieve all persons whose income do not amount to 150*l.* a year.—Some uproar was caused by a speaker complaining that the chairman refused to allow both sides of the question to be discussed; but the meeting ultimately, by a show of hands, decided against hearing several speakers whose names were not on the pre-arranged list.—Mr. Apsley Pellatt, M.P., remarked, that "if the Prime Minister did not, through the Queen's speech, intimate a readiness to remit the extra 9*d.* income-tax, some independent member of the House of Commons ought to get up and move an amendment to the address for the abolition of the hateful impost. (Cheers.) If no more influential member took that course, he pledged himself that he would." (Renewed cheers.)—Several motions, objecting to the tax itself on the ground of inequality, as well as to the war 9*d.*, were carried; and Major Reed intimated that he had had a communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of a deputation waiting upon him. The right hon. baronet had appointed Friday for receiving the deputation, when it was to be hoped that he would take the opportunity of making such a statement on the part of the Government as would satisfy the country.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

THE trade reports from the manufacturing towns for the week ending last Saturday contain nothing of importance. At Manchester, transactions are still conducted with hesitation, owing to the uncertainty as to the maintenance or probable increase of the rise in the Liverpool cotton-market. The Birmingham advices describe firmness in the iron-market, the American orders being larger than at the corresponding period of the past two years. In the general occupations of the place there has been no alteration. At Nottingham, a good demand has prevailed for hosiery, but in lace the operations have been unimportant, although the tone remains favourable. In the woollen districts, there has again been a full amount of business.—*Times*.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been increased activity. The number of vessels reported inwards was 171, being 32 more than in the previous week. The number cleared outward was 86, including 20 in ballast, showing a decrease of 20. The number of vessels on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 63, being 5 more than at the last account. Of these, 1 is for Auckland, 9 are for Adelaide, 5 for Geelong, 4 for Hobart Town, 2 for Launceston, 2 for Melbourne, 1 for Nelson, 19 for Port Phillip, 1 for Portland Bay, 18 for Sydney, 1 for Swan River, and 1 for Wellington.—*Idem*.

#### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A VERY alarming circumstance, happily unattended by any doleful result, occurred last Sunday afternoon at Manchester Cathedral. The preacher had advanced some way in his sermon, when a slight crack was heard immediately above the pews in the westerly portion of the north gallery. The congregation looked up in sudden alarm, and saw that the whole of the ornamental plaster moulding which covered a beam crossing the gallery from front to back, had parted from the wood and was falling on to the pews below. There was a rapid and tumultuous movement on the part both of ladies and gentlemen, but this was soon checked by the Rev. Canon Wray rising in the reading-desk, and pronouncing the benediction usual at the end of the service. The fears of the congregation being thus quieted,

many persons remained to inquire the cause of the event. The mass of plaster precipitated to the pavement is supposed to weigh from twelve to fourteen hundred weight, but, falling on a partition separating two divisions of the pews, it was shattered into smaller pieces, and did no injury to any one. The plaster was laid on some years ago. The cause of its sudden loosening is not known.—In consequence of a report on the accident from the architect of the chapter, the churchwardens have resolved on closing the north gallery for a short time.

The boiler of an engine which was standing, with a ballast train attached, at South station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, burst on Monday afternoon, forcing out about a foot of the firebox, so as to knock the driver off the engine. He was afterwards found on the side of the line, quite dead. The guard also died in the course of a few hours, from the effect of serious scalds. The lives of both men were insured in the company which is connected with the office.

#### AMERICA.

VERY little of European interest has yet taken place in the discussions of the Federal Legislature. The most important proceeding of the Senate is the adoption of a resolution calling for the correspondence relative to the refusal of the Dutch Minister to testify before the Court in the case of Herbert, who shot one of the waiters at an hotel in Washington last spring. The Dutch Government has signified its disapprobation by recalling their Minister, M. Dubois, and transferring him to Copenhagen.

The New York Legislature has proceeded to business, and read the Message of Governor King, which was of considerable length. In this document, the Governor complained of misinterpretations by several members of the Senate at Washington of the views entertained by the Free States men. He said that the opponents of slavery "held to all the obligations, &c. of the constitution as understood by its founder, and until recently acquiesced in by the whole country; and, with regard to slavery especially, they held that where it existed it was by virtue of the local law alone, but that it neither existed nor was confirmed there nor anywhere by the force and effect of the constitution of the United States. Congress had the power under the constitution to exclude slavery from the territories, and they insisted that it should exercise its power to effect that purpose. The constitutional restriction, until 1808, of the power of Congress to prohibit the slave trade, and the prohibition afterwards of that trade by acts of Congress, constituted one of the compromises of the constitution, which should be firmly insisted upon and for ever maintained inviolate. He blamed the new and unsound construction attempted to be put upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise as the cause of the slavery agitation, and stated that it was made to carry slavery wherever it went. Therefore, when they resisted that aggressive spirit and the extension of slavery to which it extended, they were acting within the constitution, in defence alike of its spirit and letter, and in opposition to the fanaticism of slavery. To the repeal of the Missouri compromise he attributed the fearful scenes of violence and wrong which had occurred in Kansas. The phantom of squatter sovereignty in new territories was contradicted by the fact that the Federal Executive appoints all the chief officers, such as governors, judges, and marshals; besides which, it was unconstitutional to confer on the first few accidental settlers the right to determine—it might be finally—the condition of a territory capable of sustaining millions."

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Eaton has thrown up his commission as Captain of the 3rd Infantry, on the plea that the meagre allowance provided by the Government would not enable him to support his family.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that there is some foundation for a report "that Vanderbilt has despatched an agent to negotiate a loan with Costa Rica of 500,000 dollars, provided the funds are used in exterminating Walker from Nicaragua." The assertion, however, is open to doubt.

Official despatches had been received from Captain Hartstein, speaking in glowing language of his reception in England.

Numerous disasters from fire are reported. The wife of Judge Daniels has died from the effects of fire, which caught her clothing. Telegraphic advices from Montpelier (Vermont) report that the Vermont Capitol building was on fire, and likely to be totally consumed. At Halifax, on the 2nd inst., a fire broke out, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the vast building at the corner of Hollis and Prince streets, extending thence southwards, crossing Hollis street, and burning nearly the whole block between that and Granville-street, including St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church. Twenty buildings were consumed, and thirteen partially destroyed. Two entire blocks, from Bedford-row to Barrington-street, were gutted.

The defaulting treasurer of the Eastern Railway Company of Massachusetts, whose peculations are believed to have reached the sum of 150,000 dollars, has been convicted at Boston.

The first issue of paper currency in Cuba was authorized by a special decree of the Captain-General on the 24th of December to take effect on the 2nd inst.

The sum authorized to be issued is 250,000 dollars, in bills of 50, 100, 300, and 500 dollars.

From Mexico we learn that a new pronunciamento has been declared against the Government by those who are dissatisfied with Vidaurri's treaty. Vidaurri, however, remains true to his agreement; and the country is becoming more tranquil. The Indians, nevertheless, have committed some serious depredations along the Upper Rio Grande.

The activity in the New York money market continues, and the rates are fully maintained. The receipts of gold at New York for the year 1856, however, showed a falling off compared with the previous year of nearly 1,500,000 dollars. The amount in 1855 was 41,682,624 dollars, against 40,819,929 dollars in 1856. The receipts for the present year are expected to reach from 38,000,000 dollars to 39,000,000 dollars.

Her Majesty's steam frigate Tribune, 31, Capt. Edgell, arrived at Callao on the 4th of December on her voyage to the coast of Central America. She had been detained at Arica, Peru, in consequence of the revolution and an attempt to take the town by the Peruvian squadron of General Vivanco. Her surgeons were of great assistance to the wounded, and the Spanish papers state that her presence and the efforts of her officers prevented much disorder and bloodshed after the town had fallen. Twenty were killed and thirty-five wounded. Several ladies took refuge on board.

#### IRELAND.

ELECTION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—The parish priests of the diocese of Cloyne proceeded, on Thursday week, to elect a successor to the late Dr. Murphy, and, after a scrutiny of the voting had been taken, the name of the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, the present Bishop of Ross, was found to be first; the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, Dean of Cloyne and Vicar Capitular, second; and the Very Rev. Morgan O'Brien, P.P., V.G., Michelstown, third.

A PIECE OF IRISH NATIONALITY.—A large body of the established clergy of the diocese of Limerick have addressed a remonstrance to the Lord Lieutenant against the appointment to the post of master of the Limerick Diocesan School of Mr. Hyde, an Englishman educated at Oxford. The remonstrants conceive that no one should be appointed to the post who is not an Irishman, and who, furthermore, has not been educated at Trinity College, Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant, through his secretary, intimates that he cannot agree in those opinions; that it would be a piece of great illiberality to exclude Irishmen from similar posts in England, and that the same rule is applicable to the employment of Englishmen in Ireland; but that, nevertheless, the great bulk of appointments which fall to his Lordship's disposal are filled up by Irishmen. Dr. Kirwan, Dean of Limerick, in whom the appointment, in the first instance, is vested, also writes a letter, defending his choice, and contrasting the liberality evinced in such matters in England with the narrow-mindedness exhibited by the objectors.

THE GUANO TRADE.—A cargo of seven hundred tons of Peruvian guano has just reached Ireland, for the use of Mr. Allan Pollok on his large estates in the county of Galway. The value of this immense mass of manure is calculated at 10,000*l.*

FIRE AT THE BANK OF IRELAND.—A large part of the magnificent pile of buildings formerly occupied as the seat of the Irish Legislature, but at present used as the offices of the Bank of Ireland, was burnt early on Monday morning. The night watch has been for some time discontinued; and it was not till about four o'clock in the morning that Miss Roberts, the housekeeper, discovered the flames issuing from the windows of the bookkeepers' department. The alarm was speedily given, but the tanks on the roof were found to be dry. The steam water-engine and the ground-tanks were, however, well charged, and a copious stream was soon poured upon the source of the conflagration. Its ravages were thus confined to the bookkeepers' department, which was quite gutted. The only property said to be destroyed consists of useless 'blotters', all the valuable books being locked up in the safes. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

BANK AMALGAMATION.—The *Tipperary Free Press* announces that by the authority of Government the Carrick-on-Suir, Clonmel, Thurles, and Cashel National Banks of Ireland have now been amalgamated with the National Bank.

MR. F. P. DWYER, formerly private secretary to Daniel O'Connell, who, as we recently stated, was compelled by misfortune to seek workhouse aid, has obtained a small appointment.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—It is stated that Government is about to issue a commission, at the head of which Mr. Temple is likely to be placed, for the purpose of inquiry into the internal economy, curricula of education, and attendance of the several professors and presidents of the Queen's colleges, and the several rules and regulations which govern each, with a view to their modification and improvement.—*Times*.

THE BISHOPRIC OF CORK.—The Venerable William Fitzgerald, Archdeacon of Kildare and rector of Monks-town, has been appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant to the Bishopric of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

## THE TRIAL OF VERGER.

THE trial of Verger for the murder of the Archbishop of Paris took place last Saturday at the Palais de Justice. Only those who had tickets were admitted; but, even with this restriction, the hall was crammed in every available part, and a strong force of sergens de ville maintained order. A large crowd of people remained in the neighbourhood, in the hope of hearing from time to time some report of the proceedings. The presiding Judge was M. le Premier Président Delangle. "On the table in front of the Judge," says the account given by the *Daily News* correspondent, "were placed, in accordance with established usage, those appalling things called the *pièces de conviction*, the material evidences of the crime. There was the murderous knife (the blade yet bloody in more than half its length), and there were the sacerdotal garments of the victim—the stole, the surplice, the gown, all pierced and bloody. The poniard, about a foot long, as has been said, is a most terrible weapon, and a peculiarity in its manufacture is that at the back of the blade near the point there is a concavity resembling the hollow part of the end of a pen, made, it is said, in order to facilitate the flowing of the blood. At twenty minutes past ten, the prisoner was brought into court. He is a young man of middle height, fair complexion, high forehead, and regular and expressive features. His face, long, thin, and pale, is extremely intellectual, and in no wise indicative of ferocity. He was dressed entirely in black, in the costume which priests generally wear in the streets. He advanced to the bar without the least appearance of either trepidation or bravado. He had a bundle of papers in his hand, and on taking his seat between two gendarmes, he leant forward with the greatest calmness to whisper a word to his advocate (officially appointed), M. Nogent Saint Laurents."

The demeanour of the accused, and the wildness of his answers to the Judge, were so singular and striking that we give the greater part of the examination at full length, as we find it reported in the very interesting account given in the *Daily News*.

After the reading of the indictment, Verger, in a calm tone, said he had an observation to make. The President told him he might speak; on which he proceeded:—"Gentlemen, nineteen centuries ago, a great word was spoken by a man who was more than a man; his name was Jesus Christ. This word was, 'Pax vobis! Pax omnibus!' And another man whom you love and venerate, and whom I love and venerate with you, repeated this word when he said, 'L'Empire c'est la paix.' Now we must understand the sense of this great word—"

The President: "Excuse me; you seem to be going into your defence, and this is not the time."

The Prisoner: "The empire of the sabre is war; the moral empire is peace. A few minutes ago, gentlemen, you heard the registrar read the circumstantial details of the event for which I am responsible before God, before society, and in mine own eyes. The members of the *parquet* (public prosecutor's office) have succeeded in procuring the most precise information against me. I have had no similar advantages. Since my imprisonment I have, it is true, fabricated some formidable arms, but the arms which I had prepared before going to prison were also formidable, and I have them not. Among them are papers which will show what my enemies are. Those enemies are the members of the Papal Inquisition." Considerable discussion then ensued with respect to the suppression of these papers and of the refusal to hear several of the witnesses for the defence. The reason for these acts, of which Verger bitterly complained, was alleged to be that he designed to make a libellous attack on several of the clergy. The Procureur-General (M. Vaise) observed, "His list of witnesses is but an abominable libel." On this, Verger, in a loud voice, burst out, "Read it, then, read it!"

The Procureur-General: "It is an abominable libel, a farrago of calumnies."

The Prisoner (furiously): "Read, read, read, read!"

The President: "You spoke just now of Christ."

The Prisoner: "Yes, M. le Président. I appeal again to his justice, his truth, his goodness, his mercy."

The President: "Enough."

The Procureur-General: "After having assassinated the Archbishop of Paris, this man would have us permit him to strike with the poniard of calumny the most eminent members of the French clergy; and he asks for time to study his insults." (He had requested to have the trial postponed.)

The Prisoner (loudly): "The defence is not free."

The President: "What do you mean by the defence not being free?"

The Prisoner: "What is liberty but the exemption from—"

The President: "It is licence, doubtless."

The Prisoner: "No, sir, it is the exemption from physical bonds, from bolts and gendarmes. Moral bonds are interrogatories such as you would put to me."

The President: "What do you mean? Is not your defence free?"

The Prisoner: "It is not free! it is not free! The defence is not free! My life has been passed with the persons that I wish to call."

The President: "Come, now, once for all, are you willing to go on with the proceedings?"

The Prisoner (vehemently): "I desire that my witnesses should be heard."

M. Nogent Saint Laurents rose and begged his client to calm himself. He would reserve to himself the right to call for further witnesses if, in the course of the trial, he should see occasion to do so.

The Prisoner (interrupting): "My honourable defender, I cannot concede to you what I refuse to the court. I maintain my demand, and I desire that it may be executed."

The court here retired to deliberate upon the prisoner's application to postpone the trial, and returned in a few minutes, when the President announced that the application was rejected.

The President: "Verger, rise, and answer my questions."

The Prisoner (resolutely): "I will answer nothing. It is moral violence."

On the sergent de ville who arrested Verger giving his evidence, the prisoner said:—"I have been ill-treated. I have a reproach to make against this witness. I was horribly beaten and kicked. Such an arrest is not moral." (Laughter.)

The President here pointed to the bloody poniard, and asked the prisoner whether he recognised it.

The Prisoner: "Yes, sir; that is the instrument I used."

Guillot, a huisier, banded the prisoner cry "A bas les déesses," and saw him brandish the poniard. Madame Lainé, the woman who lets out chairs in the church, saw Verger sitting on the third row. The Archbishop gave his benediction, and then she saw the prisoner strike him. She thought at first that he had given a blow with his fist.

The Prisoner: "The evidence of this lady is of no importance. I must remark, that, according to Jesus Christ, no money ought to be paid in a church, but she made me pay ten centimes for the chair. I hope the money may profit her soul." (Sensation.)

A letter to the curé of St. Séverin from Verger having been mentioned, the President asked what he said to that. He replied:—"I have to say that I am the enemy of the present clergy, just as Jesus Christ was the enemy of the Pharisees. I am an enemy of all that is pharisaical. I demand that the letter be read."

The Procureur: "That is unnecessary."

The Prisoner: "Spectators, see how they refuse me everything—physical violence, moral violence."

M. Legentil proved the circumstances relating to the prisoner's conduct at Meaux.

The Prisoner: "I defended with all my might a man who was unjustly condemned by the Court of Assize for poisoning."

The President: "You alone possess the supreme science. You pretend to know that men are innocent who are condemned by the justice of their country."

The Prisoner (emphatically): "Yes, yes. Read my 'Colin Maillard' (a pamphlet written by the prisoner). People (turning towards the audience), ask to have that read. Public, ask my brother for the book: he will give it you."

The Vicar-General of Meaux stated the facts which led to the interdiction of the prisoner.

The Prisoner (to the witness): "You are a scoundrel." The President exhorted the prisoner to be moderate.

The Prisoner: "You see here but a dead man, a poniard, a scaffold, and a guillotine. I see something else. I have laboured fifteen years for this result, and you will not hear me a single day."

The President here read a letter written by Verger a year ago, in which he said that he alone had premeditated and executed the murder of the archbishop.

On being asked why he wrote that letter, the prisoner made a long rambling statement to the effect that he was in despair, and had been persecuted by the Paris Inquisition.

The President: "Your doctrine is abominable; above all, in the mouth of a priest."

The Prisoner: "A lie, a lie! Anathema, President!"

M. Montandon, a French Protestant clergyman, stated that Verger came to him complaining of his superiors, and said he wished to become a Protestant. Witness told him that a change of religion was a very serious matter, and that dissatisfaction with his superiors was no sufficient cause for such a step.

The Prisoner: "After having seen this gentleman, I renounced both Catholics and Protestants, because I became convinced that they are both in error."

The Abbé Sibon, vicar of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois, stated, among other things, that he had received a letter from Verger, in which he threatened to dishonour him, as well as the manes of a person who was dear to him, and whom he had lost.

The Prisoner: "You are a Pagan to say 'manes.' That is Paganism, do you hear?"

The Prisoner here said that the witness had not stated what they both knew very well about the Bishop of Evreux—

The President: "Stop! stop!"

The Prisoner (raising his voice): "Nor about the Bishop of Soissons." (Movement of indignation in the audience.)

The President: "Hold your tongue, and sit down."

The Prisoner: "Audience, you see I am not free. Gentlemen of the jury, I am not free."

The President: "You are not free to slander, and you shall not."

The Abbé Legrand, curé of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois, deposed to Verger being the author of several libellous writings against him. He had employed him in a secondary capacity.

At this stage of the proceedings, the prisoner became more violent than ever. He declared that only garbled letters were read against him, and loudly demanded that everything should be read. He sat down and rose up repeatedly with furious gestures, and called the curé a "Miserable! miserable!"

The President: "Prisoner, by virtue of my discretionary power, I shall send you out of court, and proceed with the trial in your absence."

The Prisoner: "La parole ou la guillotine. I am afraid of nothing. I will brave death as I brave this tribunal. You are a set of wretches. I fear God alone."

The President ordered the gendarmes to take the prisoner away. He resisted and cried, "Help, people! People, defend me!" A cry here arose from the audience, "No, no! You are an assassin, an assassin!" and the prisoner was dragged away from the bar amidst a scene such as was probably never before witnessed in a court of justice. The court then adjourned for a short time.

On the resumption of the proceedings, Verger was calmer, and, the rest of the evidence having been received, the President called upon the Procureur-Général to make his speech for the prosecution. The Procureur-Général began by saying that he had really no *réquisitoire* to pronounce; he was not able to master his emotions. The prisoner here exclaimed, "You tremble, sir, you tremble, finding yourself opposed to such an adversary as I am. Yes, I am your adversary in everything. You shall not speak. You have prevented me from speaking, and I will prevent you." After vain attempts to make the prisoner conduct himself decently, the court, on the motion of the Procureur-Général, pronounced a decree reciting that the prisoner, by incessant clamours and insults, had obstructed the course of justice, and ordering that, by virtue of Articles 9, 10, and 12 of the law of September 25, 1835, he should be removed from court, the trial proceeding in his absence.

The prisoner suffered himself to be taken away quietly, and the rest of the proceedings, including the speech for the defence, were gone through. The defence was based on the presumed insanity of Verger—a presumption which had certainly received great confirmation from the conduct of the accused during the trial. The President having summed up, the jury, after retiring for twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of Guilty. Sentence of death was then passed in the usual form (Verger being still absent), and M. Nogent Saint Laurents was directed to inform him that he had three days to appeal to the Court of Cassation against the sentence.

Some particulars of the conduct of Verger after the trial are given by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*:—"At seven o'clock on Saturday evening, the clerks of the Court repaired to the prison of the Conciergerie, where Verger is confined. They entered his cell, and announced that they had come, in conformity with the law of the 9th of September, 1835, to read to him the copy of the minutes of the trial after he had been removed from the court. Verger was then somewhat calm; he stood up, and declared that he was ready to hear them. After the reading of the minutes and of the sentence of the court, he became suddenly much excited, and, addressing the clerks, he cried out, 'Now, sirs, be off—get away—administer justice! You also shall be condemned. Quit this place! I drive you from my presence, and I despise you!' The governor of the prison at once gave orders that Verger should put on the dress appropriated to those under sentence of death. It consists of a *camisole de force*, or strait-waistcoat. He made no resistance, nor used any violent words, while the operation was going on. He merely said, 'I know now that I am no longer my own master.' He passed the night quietly, and even slept soundly, and on Sunday morning seemed quite calm. The Governor inquired if there was anything he wished for. 'I desire,' he said, 'to appeal to the Court of Cassation at once.' He was informed that it was impossible to do so on that day (Sunday), but the Governor promised him that early on the morrow he would communicate his demand to the clerks of the court."

Subsequently, he received the Abbé Nottet, who talked with him for some time, and the effect seemed to be to render him much calmer. To the officers of the prison he expressed a desire to address a petition for pardon to the Emperor.

"A copy of the indictment," says the *Times* correspondent, "was presented to Verger previous to the trial, and he made several corrections in it, and signed it with his initials, 'L. V.' Among other alterations, he struck out the words setting forth that the exclamation he used on striking the archbishop was, 'A bas les déesses!' and insisted that it was 'A bas les Génovéfains!' (The Génovéfains are the chaplains of St. Genevieve.) In another place, where the copying clerk had made the blunder of spelling *autel* (altar) *hotel*, Verger corrected the mistake, and wrote in the margin, 'Autel' (nail)." and said "I am not free."



On being removed from the Conciergerie to the Roquette, Venger became greatly agitated and alarmed, fearing that he was about to be executed; and it was not till after he had arrived at the latter prison that his fears were calmed. His petition to the Emperor is couched in very humble language. He states that Christianity requires regeneration; that the inferior clergy ought to be enfranchised from the yoke of the superior; and that he looks upon himself as the new Peter the Hermit of a new Crusade. He therefore prays that his life may be spared, and that he may be sent into a "noble" and "honourable" exile. The preservation of his life apparently occupies all his thoughts, and he is now greatly depressed. On leaving the Conciergerie, he embraced all the officers, and, with tears in his eyes, thanked them for their kindness to him.

## CONTINENTAL NOTES.

## FRANCE.

**PERUKH KHAN**, the Persian Ambassador, arrived at Paris on Sunday night, with a suite of thirty-one persons. He is lodged in a private hotel of the Champs Elysees.

A dinner to the chief Crimian officers was given one day last week by Prince Jerome. The affair passed off with great enthusiasm; but there appears to have been an entire absence of any allusion to the part borne by England in the late war.

The *Presse* and the *Estafette* are to be prosecuted for reproducing from the Swiss papers a letter on the affairs of Switzerland, said to have issued from the Secretariat of the Emperor. This letter, it appears, is a forgery.

The *National* of Brussels publishes an address from M. Ledru Rollin, dated London, January 13, to the electors of France, in which the principle of abstaining from voting is vehemently condemned. "Can it be," he says, "that, by voting, you misconceive one of the primary principles, the preservation of the integrity of which constitutes our power? I must confess I cannot perceive the validity of this objection. What will be its effective operation? To carry out the system of universal suffrage, to exercise a right which owes its birth to the Republic, and not to the Empire, and to exercise it with what object? With the intent to overthrow that very Empire. Then, in making use of this Republican right for a Republican object, how are you guilty of an anti-Republican act? I repeat that this objection is beyond my comprehension."

The mail bags, which were being conveyed in a vehicle from the post office of Bordeaux to the railway station at La Bastide, have been robbed of a sum of 290,000fr. The theft must have been very quickly effected, as the journey from the one place to the other only occupied a few minutes. The affair is involved in mystery.

The Imperial Prince has been suffering from a slight catarrhal fever. He was better on Monday evening, and his condition, according to the *Moniteur*, is not such as to justify uneasiness.

It is stated with great confidence that the charter of the Bank of France is to be renewed till the year 1900; that its capital is to be increased; and that some other changes are to take place.

The Neuchâtel prisoners have arrived at Besançon.

Cardinal Merlot, Archbishop of Tours, will in all probability be the new Archbishop of Paris. He has twice refused the appointment: but it is said that he has now consented, at the earnest request of the Emperor.

## AUSTRIA.

A despatch was addressed by Count Buol on the 6th inst. to Count Trautmansdorf, the Austrian representative at Berlin, expressing the satisfaction of the Austrian Court that Prussia had postponed her warlike demonstrations against Switzerland to the 15th inst.; intimating the sympathy of the Imperial Government with the Prussian claims to Neuchâtel; and urging the necessity of holding a conference, to settle the questions in dispute.

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives some particulars relative to the sequestrated property of the emigrants. Not only will every description of property be returned to the rightful owners, but also all the revenues and interest of the same. The Emperor has also ordered that the outlay for the management of the property during the absence of the owners—which amounts to 500,000 silver florins—shall be paid by the State.

## PRUSSIA.

The President of the Council has announced to the Diet, that the Neuchâtel prisoners having been set unconditionally at liberty, the question of war is at an end, and that there is every reason to hope an amicable arrangement will be effected by a Conference, at which all the great Powers are to be represented.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Neuchâtel prisoners, escorted by a detachment of Swiss troops, were conducted on Saturday night to the French frontier, which they crossed at Pontarlier. The Federal Council has issued orders for immediately disbanding the troops already assembled.

"A curious phase of mediæval religion has shown itself in Switzerland," says the *Morning Star*, "not very

complimentary, we think, to the Protestant profession of the Cantons. A dramatic performance took place in one of the churches, with a view to make the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception impressive; and we learn that a body of people rushed into the building when service was over, seized the drapery in which the sacred drama was performed, and made it blaze into an excommunicating fire."

## ITALY.

The reply of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies to the King's speech contains the following passages:—"Sire,—Never was it so dear to the Deputies of your people to present you their homage, their loyalty, and their affection, as now, when they salute you surrounded by new glories of the army and of its valour, and they see you hold incontestably in our peninsula, and before Europe, that high position which had been already assigned you in the hearts of all. The splendour of your House thus increasing and reinvigorating the hopes of a better fate for the common country, we feel that we can with more tranquil spirit continue the difficult work of internal reforms, in which there will be no little comfort in thinking that the grave sacrifices supported with serene constancy by your people begin at last to attain the desired result."

Strong hopes are now entertained that the Austrian garrison will be removed from Parma about the middle of next month, after having been quartered there ever since 1849. In the event of a state of siege, they have held military possession for six or eight months at a time. The General Commanding in Chief has received orders to hold himself in readiness; and there is consequently little doubt that the hated presence will very shortly be removed.

A duel has taken place between an Austrian officer and a young Milanese, owing to the intolerable insolence of the former towards the latter at the Scala theatre. The contest was with sabres, and resulted in very serious injury to one of the arms of the Milanese.

"As the date of the Emperor of Austria's arrival at Milan draws near," says the *Times* Turin correspondent, "the stricter has become the vigilance of the police there. The police, it is said, has enrolled a great number of soldiers who are on furlough for the last years of their service as special constables. These men are engaged at the rate of 2fr. 75c. a day during his Majesty's stay, and their duty is to go into all the crowded places and report to the regular police (to whom they are distinguishable by a medal or token of some kind) what they see and hear." The love and devotion of a loyal people, rejoicing in the presence of its Emperor, requires, it seems, a vast deal of jealous watching, lest it should suddenly make a spring, and bite.

The bill for the reorganization of the supreme administration of public instruction, now passing through the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, has excited considerable opposition among some of the Liberal members. Among others, Signor Tola, a member of the right, declared himself an advocate for freedom of instruction, and opposed the measure under consideration as calculated to create a monopoly. "By this bill," he observed, "public instruction was to be entirely modelled after the views of the Cabinet, and inspired by the minister. The Church itself was to be forced to teach according to the supreme will of the State. And yet what was to become of instruction if deprived of the influence of religion? Party spirit would get the upper hand, and the Government would become a faction."

The Emperor of Austria has granted a full pardon to the thirty-two persons who were convicted of high treason at Mantua in their absence.

Fresh arrests have been made at Naples, says a letter from that city. They were supposed to have connexion with a secret society in correspondence with a Mazzinian club in Genoa and Turin. Pieces of money are also said to have been discovered newly coined, and stamped with the effigy of Lucien I., King of the Two Sicilies. Some of the parties arrested were subsequently released; the others are still in custody, and an investigation is going on.

The news of the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris led to the countermanding at Naples of the fêtes and balls which were to be given on the anniversary of the birth of the King (the 12th inst.), and the theatres were closed. There was a grand reception at the palace, however, at which all the members of the diplomatic corps at Naples were present. The English frigate *Malacca* hoisted its colours, and fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

A great number of arrests were made on the evening of the 9th inst., at various coffee-houses, and the prisoners were marched off to goal, bound by cords. The *cafés* were then closed by order of the police; but on the following morning a printed placard appeared on the walls, bearing the words:—"The faction which calls itself the Government arrests the whole city. Patience. The hour of the tocsin for vespers will arrive." The next night, according to a letter from Naples, "the city was deserted and the *cafés* empty. The gas has been turned off from a part of the Royal Palace, from the Theatre of San Carlos, and that of the Fonda, as an explosion is apprehended. The theatres are to be closed for three days, the 11th, 12th, and 13th, in order to avoid a demonstration which was prepared

in them for the 12th, the King's birthday. To-morrow, the 12th, the Royalists are expected to make a demonstration of affection for their 'adored Sovereign.' The word has been sent round for all honest men to keep within doors; the streets will be deserted. Many families have already quitted their houses in the Rue de Toledo. At Penta, in the province of Salerno, a person named Petrone chanced to make some remarks about the King in a *café*. The gendarmes made an attempt to arrest him, but a priest, a brother of Petrone, issued out with a poniard in his hand, attacked the gendarmes, killed one of them, wounded three, and put the rest to flight. The whole family at once quitted the place, and repaired to the mountains. In this country, those who would enjoy liberty must lead the life of brigands. It is a civil war without a truce." After the explosion of the powder magazine, a police commission for the army was established.

The inhabitants of Milan have subscribed a considerable sum of money to raise a monument to the honour of the Sardinian army. The people of Lombardy have sent the amount of their first subscription for the one hundred cannon of Alessandria.

A madman has created a great deal of alarm in the Vatican, into which he had contrived to introduce himself, and to remain unobserved until a late hour of the night, when, says a correspondent of the *Daily News*, "he suddenly aroused the inhabitants of the apostolic residence by vociferating in stentorian tones that the Pope was dead, following up this startling piece of intelligence by another vague assertion, that he himself was about to succeed his Holiness on the Pontifical throne, and that, as the first fruit of his authority, he should order the Cardinal Secretary of State to be shot. It may be easily imagined with what consternation these overwhelming announcements were received, until the ill-omened individual was laid hands upon, and the state of his intellects discovered. The great gates of the Vatican have been closed at nightfall since this untoward occurrence."

Numerous executions are constantly taking place in Sicily, and the town of Catania is in so disturbed a state that the troops mount guard every day with loaded muskets.

## HANOVER.

It will be remembered (says the *Daily News*) that the Second Chamber of Hanover, already several times dissolved for its refusal to acquiesce in the modifications which the Government seeks, at the demand of the German Diet, to introduce into the Constitution, was, a short time ago, again dispersed for similar reasons. The elections to the new Assembly commenced on Sunday, and, if we are to judge of the whole by the earliest results, the Government will find its relations towards the Chamber unchanged. A despatch from the capital informs us that out of eighteen districts, the elections in which are already known, ten have elected members of the Opposition, and this, notwithstanding the fact that the elections occur under the new and restrictive electoral law.

## RUSSIA.

Intelligence received at Vienna, from Constantinople, confirms the report of the victory of the Circassians, under Ibrahim Pacha, over the Russians. The latter lost a general in the action. It was at Glukva that the contest took place. The Circassians took nine pieces of cannon from their adversaries.

## TURKEY.

The diplomatic conferences on the Principality have completed the task of revising the firman.

## SPAIN.

Arrests continue to be made in Madrid of those who are accused of Republican efforts to overthrow the Government. O'Donnell has retired for the present, it is not precisely known where. A Ministerial crisis of some kind is understood to be impending.

The tribunal of War and Marine has decided that there was ground for prosecuting General Prim for the publication of his recent letter; and a court composed of generals is about to be formed to try him.

The *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree, convoking the Cortes for the 1st of May. The elections will take place in conformity with the law of the 18th of March, 1846.

## OBITUARY.

**THE DUKE OF RUTLAND** died at Belvoir Castle, near Grantham, on Tuesday afternoon, in his eightieth year. During the whole of his long life he had been a thorough Tory of the old school, opposing every measure of liberal progression, from the Emancipation of Catholics and Dissenters down to Free Trade; but he was greatly beloved by his tenantry, and was also noted for generous and princely hospitality. He is succeeded in the Dukedom by his eldest son, Charles Cecil John, Marquis of Granby, whose elevation will cause a vacancy in the House of Commons for North Leicestershire. He belongs to the Conservative, or Protectionist party.

**DR. TATHAM**, the Master of St. John's College, died last Sunday night, at twelve o'clock, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His decease was expected by his friends, as he had been gradually declining for several

months, and for the last three weeks he was confined to his bed. He was the twelfth Wrangler of his year, and graduated B.A., 1800; M.A. 1803; B.D., 1811; D.D., 1839. In 1809, he was elected Public Orator, and discharged the duties of that office with great ability till the year 1836, when he resigned. He was elected Master of his college on the death of Dr. Wood, in the year 1839.—*Times*.

**REAR-ADMIRAL CLEMENT MILWARD** died on the 14th inst. at Tullagher, in the county of Kilkenny. He entered the navy on the 20th of October, 1793, and had seen a great deal of active service during the last French war, and in October, 1846, accepted the rank of retired Rear-Admiral.

## OUR CIVILIZATION.

### A LEGAL ACCIDENT.

UNDER this strange, but pertinent, title, Mr. John Brady communicates to the *Times* a melancholy story of false conviction. Mr. T., a young man of good connections and unimpeached character, employed in a Manchester house in the City, left London for Manchester in 1853. On arriving at — station, he changed his mind, and determined not to proceed to Manchester that night. On leaving the station for the hotel, he was stopped by a policeman, who accused him of stealing the carpet-bag he had with him. Unfortunately, it turned out that the bag did, in fact, belong to some one else, and had been taken by mistake. The police did not believe Mr. T.'s excuses; and, on searching him, they found his ticket for Manchester—a fact which strengthened the suspicions against him. He was accused of being a swell mobster. He asked for his own carpet-bag; but the officers ridiculed the idea of his possessing any such article, and he was taken off to the station, imploring, but in vain, to be allowed to write to his wife. In the interval between his examination and his trial, he attempted to escape, but was frustrated; and this, of course, strengthened the case against him. He was not permitted to communicate with his friends; and it was only after eight days from his apprehension—and then not without inquiry—that his wife discovered the cause of her husband's absence. She then went to the prison where he was confined, and also sought to induce the committing magistrate to accept bail; but he refused. At the trial, it was arranged that various gentlemen of high standing should appear, and speak to the character of the accused; but, unfortunately, the case came on a day sooner than was expected; the witnesses for the defence were not present; the unhappy man was found guilty, and the judge sentenced him to some years' imprisonment. The poor wife all this time was confined with her sixth child, and anxiety brought on fever and insensibility. Her infant died, and two of her eldest children were carried off by scarlet fever, within a few days. Some three months afterwards, the wife received information that her husband was dying in gaol. She went there; but the husband knew her not, and she could scarcely recognise him. He was prematurely old, grey-haired, paralyzed, and idiotic, though only thirty-five years of age. After some legal formalities, he was removed to a private asylum near London; but very shortly died. The wife and family had been disowned by the husband's relations; and now, having parted with all her furniture and personal ornaments, the poor mother earns a meagre living as a blond-runner, working through the greater part of the day for but scanty wages.—Such is the tale told by Mr. Brady. We give it, of course, simply on his authority. Subscriptions in aid of the widows are being sent in.

**FRAUD AND ROBBERY BY "ALICE GRAY."**—Eliza Fremeine, a young woman with several aliases, but better known as the "Yorkshire Alice Gray," who rendered herself notorious a little more than a twelvemonth since by playing off a successful hoax upon Mr. Smedley, of the Matlock Bath hydropathic establishment, has been charged at the Leeds court-house with fraudulently obtaining money from Mr. John Clough, of the Bridge Inn, Durham. She had told him she was the niece of Mr. Hutton, of Soberry-hill, Thirsk, and that her mother, who was dead and of the Protestant religion, had upon her deathbed enjoined her father, a Catholic, to bring up her (Fremeine) in the former faith. This, according to the statement of the daughter, he promised to do, but did not keep his word. She also informed Mr. Clough that her father took her to a convent in France, from which she contrived to escape at great hazard. She likewise said that she possessed a very valuable dog, which she prized at upwards of 1000*l.*, and concluded by writing out a deed of gift for Mr. Clough, which would bring him in 120*l.* a year. The magistrates said that the case did not come within their jurisdiction as a misdemeanour, and were about to discharge the accused, when, on searching her, a pair of scissors, a handkerchief, and other property belonging to Mr. Clough, were found concealed in her pockets. She was therefore committed for trial at the sessions on a charge of felony.

**ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.**—Keith Chandler, a middle-aged man, for many years foreman to Messrs. Silva and Phillips, wharfingers,

Tooley-street, Southwark, has been committed for trial on a charge of stealing fifty hundredweight of alum, of the value of 25*l.*, and embezzling various sums of money, the property of his late employers.

**MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A MOTHER.**—A young shoemaker, named Thomas Reid, was charged at Worship-street with an assault on his mother. The woman was sitting by the fire at home some nights ago, when her son came in, and began to rake the fire out. She requested him not to do so, when he struck her twice on the head with the poker, and then left her insensible. On recovering her consciousness, she went to the nearest station-house, to give her son in charge. The police accompanied her back to her own house, and there found a pool of blood on the floor, and the son seated by the fire. The latter was then taken into custody, and the mother, becoming faint, was conveyed to the hospital. At the first examination, the son was remanded, and he has now been committed for trial.

**FALSE PRETENCES.**—Miall Meagher, a respectably dressed young man, described as a soldier, is under remand at Guildhall, charged with embezzling goods from various tradesmen under false pretences.

**GAROTTED ROBBERY BY ARTILLERYMEN.**—Colonel Gordon, late of the Royal Artillery, was attacked and robbed by garotters on the evening of Friday week. The colonel arrived at Woolwich a few days since from Glasgow, on a visit to his son, a cadet in the Royal Military Academy. After dining at the house of a friend at Charlton, the colonel proceeded along the Shooter's-hill-road to Woolwich; and, on arriving near what is known as the "Blue-gate," on Woolwich-common, he was attacked by three artillerymen, who seized him by the throat, and succeeded in carrying off all the property about his person, including a silver snuffbox and a purse containing some silver. A man was subsequently taken into custody under suspicion, but the case was not strong enough against him, and he was discharged. Since the occurrence, orders have been issued by the commandant, General Sir F. Williams, by which one hundred and seventy men are stationed every evening as pickets along the different lines of roads leading to and from the barracks.

**ALLEGED WIFE-MURDER.**—An inquest has been concluded at Chesham on the body of a Mrs. White, who has recently died from the administration of arsenic. The husband, who is now about fifty years of age, married the woman nine months ago. He was a widower, with four children, one being a grown-up man, now married; and his second wife had herself got one child (illegitimate), which her husband had to maintain. The husband, who is a shoemaker, contracted an illicit passion for Ann Seaward, who lived as a servant in the house, and to whom, as she reluctantly admitted at the inquest, he had administered a poisonous drug, to procure abortion. The wife was away from home for some time, and during her absence the neighbours so taunted Ann Seaward about her conduct that she said she would not remain unless Mrs. White returned. The wife did return, and in about a fortnight she died, apparently from the effect of arsenic. It was shown that about this time White purchased half an ounce of arsenic from a chemist with whom he dealt, alleging that it was to poison mice. His wife had no medical attendant during her illness; but, according to one witness, she herself refused to allow her husband to call in a doctor. The evidence of Professor Taylor was to the effect that he had discovered arsenic in the stomach, and that to this he attributed the death, no other cause being visible. Ann Seaward, who wept a great deal during her examination, stated that, before the prisoner had married his last wife, he had asked her to marry him, and she had refused because he was so much older than herself. During his wife's illness, he asked her if she would marry him supposing his wife died, and she replied she would. She said so because he had said, on Wednesday, the 24th, that he could have killed her sooner than let any one else have her. She had been out that evening with a young man, and White had followed her. He struck her for it on the Thursday, and said, "You say you won't go with any one else any more," which she repeated. The prisoner had given her money to buy hieira-picra (for abortion). He mixed a dose for her, and it made her very sick. He afterwards gave her another dose. The jury, after long deliberation, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against White.

**A DESPERATE CHARACTER.**—A youth of eighteen, named George Sambrook, formerly employed as a labourer at Mr. Thorne's brewery, in Earl-street, Horseferry road, but who had lately, in consequence of misconduct, been suspended for a week, was charged before Mr. Arnold at the Westminster police-office with attempting to stab Mr. Thomas Young, a partner in the firm. That gentleman was standing near the lodge of the brewery one evening, when he saw Sambrook come out of the building from the kitchen. In answer to an inquiry from his employer as to where he had been, the man said that he went to bid the servant-maid good-by. Mr. Young reminded him that he was suspended, and had therefore no business to enter the premises without permission; upon which Sambrook replied that he knew it, but had been without asking leave. He was then told that he might consider himself discharged, which he no sooner heard, than he opened a large clasp knife, and

exclaiming, "I may as well be hanged as transported or starved," rushed furiously on Mr. Young, and attempted to stab him in the left side. The blow, however, was prevented from taking its intended effect by Mr. Young receding a pace or two. He afterwards seized and forcibly held the ruffian by the arm, calling loudly for assistance. One of the labourers at the brewery came to him and attempted to hold his furious assailant from behind; but Sambrook, nevertheless, aimed two other violent blows with the knife at his employer, dragging the other man after him in the excess of his fury. Fortunately, Mr. Young managed to ward off both these blows, and at length Sambrook dropped the knife. A constable was then sent for, and the assailant was given into custody. Mr. Arnold remanded him for a week.

**INFANTICIDE AT NEWPORT.**—A woman named Sarah Thomas has been examined before the magistrates at Newport, in Monmouthshire, on a charge of having, together with a man, likewise in custody, named Henry Mutters, murdered her illegitimate daughter. Thomas, who for some time past had resided at Pillgwenly, a suburb of Newport, was lately observed by her friends to present an appearance which she attributed to a complaint she was then suffering under, and for which her medical attendants were about to perform an operation. The Rev. Archibald Gault, of Trinity Church, of whose congregation she was a member, was so deceived that he took a deep interest in her case, and procured for her an in-door patient's note for the Bristol Infirmary. She was sent to Bristol by packet, and Mutters, who had previously been lodging in the same house with her, and with whom she cohabited, was sent to accompany and take care of her. In consequence of Mutters having, on his return to Newport, informed Mr. Gault that he had taken lodgings for the woman, as she was too ill to enter the infirmary at present, the clergyman, who felt very anxious about her, sent Mutters back to Bristol to ascertain and take down her address, which he said he had forgotten. He returned, however, a few days afterwards, with a letter from the young woman, stating that, as she was so much better, she did not think she should go into the infirmary at all. At the latter end of last October she gave birth to a daughter at Bristol. A fortnight later she left the place to return to Newport, the child being at the time in excellent health. On her arrival at Newport she was childless. This event causing suspicions, a police constable was sent to Thomas's house to apprehend her, and she stated to him that her child had died in convulsions two hours after she brought it home, and that Mutters had buried it. The man was subsequently taken into custody at North Petherton, and he then stated that the infant died half an hour after its mother had left the packet from Bristol, and, at her request, he had put it into a basket and sunk it, by means of a brick, in the canal at Petherton. A search was therefore made in the canal, the water being let off by the manager of the lock for that purpose, and the basket was found, with the brick, as described by Mutters. Both the prisoners were committed for trial.

**CRUELTY TO A WIFE.**—We have fewer cases of outrages on women by their husbands to record now than we had some time back; but one came before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at Worship-street, on Tuesday, when John Martin, a carpenter, was brought up on a charge of that nature. The attention of a policeman in Founder's-place, Hoxton, was attracted by the screams of a woman, and, going to the spot, he found Martin's wife trembling with fear, and surrounded by her crying children. The man then came up, kicked her violently, and struck her in the face with such force that she staggered against the wall. Martin was the worse for drink, though, when he was before the magistrate, he alleged that he had not had any work since Christmas. He was sentenced to two months' hard labour; and the magistrate directed that the family were to have any little assistance they might want during the man's imprisonment.

**REPRIEVE.**—Peter Loughnan and Timothy Kelly, convicted of the murder of a French seaman at Alderney, and now lying in Guernsey gaol, have been reprieved during Her Majesty's pleasure. The facts of this case appeared in the *Leader* last week.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.**—Frederick Keasley, a man residing in Hill-street, Birmingham, has committed suicide, after attempting to murder his wife. He appears to have been jealous, and for some days his conduct indicated insanity. On Tuesday morning, the wife was sitting by the bedside, dressing herself, when he leapt out of bed, and struck her several blows on the head with a poker. The woman ran into the street, and obtained the assistance of a woman who lived next door, and with whom she returned to the room. They there found the man cutting his throat with a large knife. The loss of blood was so great that he died in about twenty minutes. The injuries inflicted on the woman are not mortal.

**THE CHARGE OF MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.**—Hugh Orr, master of the brigantine *Hannah Jane*, of Beifast, has been committed by the sitting magistrates at Plymouth to take his trial at the Exeter Assizes, for the wilful murder of William Devue, cook and steward of the above vessel, on the 3rd of July last. The facts have already appeared in the *Leader*.

**THE BANK FRAUDS.**—John Anderson and James



**PAUL BEDFORD ON DANGER-SIGNALS.**—The popular favourite of 'the gods' who frequent the Parnassus of the Adelpi has stepped out of his usual paths to make a suggestion to the *Times* on the subject of danger-signals on railways—a suggestion which, he says, arose from the saving of a ship and crew, at the back of the Isle of Wight, by the burning of blue lights and the firing of alarm rockets. This contrivance he conceives

should be resorted to in the case of the breaking down of a train. "The firing of rockets in an isolated part of the country would be discernible for miles; therefore the natural precaution of station-masters would be to detain the trains until the nature of the calamity had been ascertained. Again, should a train (which is not unfrequently break down in a tunnel, the continuous burning of the blue light would indicate the danger and warn approaching trains that none but the inhabitants are allowed to lodge here. Again, if at some two or three miles before reaching a sharp curve a signal rocket was fired, and not answered, it might with safety proceed. Had such a precaution been observed some six years bygone at the station of Straffan, near Dublin, it would have saved the lives of many of our fellow-creatures, and nearly 100,000*l.* to the railway."

**NEW METHOD OF BENDING TIMBER.**—Some experiments in a new process of bending timber were made on Tuesday afternoon, on the premises of Messrs. Collinge and Co., Bridge-road, Lambeth. A great deal of curved wood is required in ship-building, and in the construction of articles of furniture; and hitherto the want has been supplied, either by a very wasteful cutting away of a straight log of timber into the shape demanded, or by an imperfect method of bending, which strained the fibre and seriously weakened the wood. An American scientific gentleman, however, recently discovered a new process, which has been adopted by the United States Government, and which is said to effect a saving of five-and-twenty per cent. as compared with the former system. The invention has been patented in this country; but, no doubt, the Circumlocution Office will take good care to prevent its introduction into our national dockyards and workshops as long as it can possibly be kept out. Several heavy pieces of timber were successfully bent at Messrs. Collinge's on Tuesday, about twenty minutes being the time required for turning a log thirteen inches by seven in thickness. A powerful end pressure forces the timber along a kind of groove; and, on reaching the curve at the end of the machine, the wood is forced to assume that form. The action of bending expels the sap, thus immediately seasoning the wood; the capillary cells are destroyed by being forced into one solid mass; the fibres are made to interlace, and the density of the wood is increased by the bringing closer together of the particles. The result is entirely novel, and not a little surprising; for the outer circumference of the bent log, plank, or bar is precisely the same as it was before, while the inner circumference is contracted. The operation is facilitated by previous steaming; but, when once the wood has become 'set, it will never return to its original straightness. This American invention has received the approval of Dr. Hooker, Mr. Fairbairn, Mr. Rennie, Mr. White, and other eminent English engineers.

**MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Some gentlemen of Devonshire have issued a programme, in which they state that, while the education of the upper classes is promoted by the recent improvements in the universities and the examination-tests in public schools, and that of the lower classes is zealously aided by the exertions of the benevolent and by Government grants, "the middle classes bear the whole cost of the education of their own children, and that they derive less aid from ancient endowments and from the public purse than any other branch of the community." It is, therefore, intended to offer prizes for competition to boys educated in the west of England, with a view to employment in agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce, the objects aimed at being a good general education, in conformity with the common opinion of Englishmen, that skill in farming, handicraft, and trade, is best acquired by practice.

**PERSIA.**—The Shah of Persia has rejected the ultimatum forwarded to him by Ferukh Khan. It is expected at Constantinople that a direct alliance will be concluded and published between England and the Imam of Muscat. The British fleet has taken possession of the fort of Bushire and the island of Karrah.

**CHINA.**—A despatch has been received from Constantinople, giving the substance of the Chinese news brought by the Calcutta steamer. From this it appears that Yeh, backed up by the gentry and people, continued obdurate. The French Folly Fort had been taken and destroyed. The Chinese had set fire to the factories, and all the Aongs were destroyed. The Oriental, Agra, and Mercantile Banks were on fire, with no hopes of saving them. One fatal accident had occurred, Mr. O. T. Lane, nephew of Sir J. Bowring, being killed by the falling in of a wall. It was said the city of Canton would no longer be spared, and that the discharge of rockets and shells had already commenced.

**THE ART TREASURES EXHIBITION at Manchester** is making progress towards completion. Several noblemen and gentlemen have liberally contributed from their stores of fine arts and archaeological remains; and the Royal Academy has for the first time departed from one of its most rigid rules, and consented to allow a selection to be made from its 'diploma pictures'—that is to say, from those pictures presented to the Academy by artists upon election to the full dignity of Royal Academicians. These works are supposed to give the most complete illustration of the peculiar characteristics of each painter.

**DEPUTATION TO SIR GEORGE GREY.**—A deputation,

composed of the rector, churchwarden, and vestrymen of the parish of St. James, Westminster, had an interview last Saturday with Sir George Grey, in order to call his attention to the increasing number of houses of ill-fame and betting-offices in that part of London. They stated that it is now the habit for disreputable people to hire the upper parts of houses, the basement floors of which are occupied as apparently respectable shops; so that a lady never knows when she may not be compromising her character when she is making purchases. Sir George Grey said that he would refer the first complaint to the Attorney-General. He added:—

"With respect to what has been said about prostitutes in the streets, and the power which exists under the Police Act of dealing with them, the law requires that some act should be done to prove that the person is really a prostitute. It will never do to place in the hands of the police the power to take up any woman whom they please to suppose to be a person of improper character. In our anxiety to suppress a great evil, we must take care not to give such instructions to the police as might, when carried out, prove injurious and annoying to persons of good character." As to the betting-houses, the complaint was rather against the administration of the law than the law itself. Sir Richard Mayne (who was present) entered into an explanation of the difficulties experienced by the police in obtaining convictions against the proprietors of betting-houses. Mr. Gecsin (one of the deputation) said he had been informed that policemen were in the habit of frequenting gambling-houses. Sir Richard Mayne said he had not received a single complaint on the subject.

**MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.**—We have reason to believe that the address in the Commons in reply to her Majesty's speech from the throne, will be moved by Sir John Ramsden.—*Globe.*

**MR. THACKERAY,** on Tuesday evening, gave, at the Marylebone Institution, the last of his lectures on "the Four Georges." The "first gentleman in Europe" formed the subject, and was remorselessly, but most justly, held up to the ridicule and contempt of the audience.

**THE BRITISH BANK.**—Several more shareholders were summoned in the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday, but the cases were heard in a private room. The Commissioner then proceeded to hear claims to prove made by several shareholders under the supplemental charter. Mr. Mellish appeared for the claimants, and said that he now proposed to proceed with a new case. He called Mr. Marsh to state his case; and this having been done, and some further business transacted, an adjournment was ordered. A petition to the Court of Bankruptcy, on behalf of Mr. Humphry Brown, for the purpose of annulling the adjudication of bankruptcy in connexion with the Royal British Bank, was on Wednesday withdrawn, matters having been substantially arranged between Mr. Brown and the assignees. Mr. Brown undertakes to give the most efficient assistance to the estate of the bank; and the parties appear now to have arrived at very amicable terms.

**CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.**—We are indebted (says the *Morning Star*) to a correspondent for the following statement:—At the usual meeting of the Bradford Foreign Affairs Committee it was unanimously resolved—1. That Admiral Seymour has unlawfully destroyed human life in bombarding Canton. 2. That this Committee resolve to co-operate with the Newcastle Committee, to proceed against Admiral Seymour for murder at the Central Criminal Court. 3. That as Sir John Bowring and Mr. Consul Parkes were accessory to murder, the Committee therefore resolve to institute legal proceedings against them.

**NEW EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.**—The Committee of Privy Council on Education have arranged to open the New Educational Museum at the new buildings, South Kensington, in the spring. It is hoped that the museum will afford great help to all classes of the public in carrying out the work of national education, and especially those engaged in teaching. The museum will exhibit, under a proper classification, all important books, diagrams, illustrations, and apparatus connected with education, already in use, or which may be published from time to time, either at home or abroad. The public will be admitted free, as a public exhibition, on certain days of the week; and on other days, which will be reserved for students, opportunity will be given to examine and consult the objects with the utmost freedom. The objects exhibited at St. Martin's Hall in 1854, which were presented to the Society of Arts, and by that society given to the Education Board in order to found a museum, will form part of the Educational Museum. The producers of apparatus, books, diagrams, maps, &c., used in teaching, will have the privilege—subject to certain regulations—of placing their publications and productions in the museum, and thus making them known to the public; and we understand that a unanimous desire to assist has been expressed by all the great educational societies and publishers. A catalogue will be prepared, which will contain the price lists which exhibitors may furnish for insertion. The books and objects will be grouped under the following divisions:—1. School buildings and fittings, forms, desks, slates, plans, models, &c.; 2. General education, including reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, mathe-

matic, foreign languages, histories; 3. Drawing and the fine arts; 4. Music; 5. Household economy; 6. Geography and astronomy; 7. Natural history; 8. Chemistry; 9. Physics; 10. Mechanics; 11. Apparatus for teaching the blind and the deaf and dumb.

**THE PHILIPPINES.**—A fearful hurricane has devastated these islands, and caused a lamentable destruction of life and property by sea and land. The storm was also felt at Hormoe and the Moluccas, and as far as Java but in a less violent degree.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, January 24.

### THE INCOME-TAX.

DEPUTATION TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

A DEPUTATION, headed by Major Reed, had an interview yesterday (Friday) with the Chancellor of the Exchequer at his official residence, with a view to urging a reduction of the income-tax. In reply to the remarks of various speakers, Sir G. C. Lewis said:—"The income-tax in its present form might continue until a year after the 5th of April next, but Government would not take any undue advantage of that. But he must add with regard to the rate of the income-tax that it was a case not of taxation, but of expenditure. The question to be considered was, what would be the expenditure of the following year? With regard to the interest of debt, there would be, no doubt, some increase on account of the loans contracted during the war. Two millions of Exchequer Bonds would fall due next year, and the civil list and civil expenses would be about the same as last year. Upon the expenditure the ways and means of the country must depend. The amount realized by the income-tax was very large, and the suggestion now made, unless some other tax were proposed—which he presumed the deputation did not contemplate—would reduce it by eight millions. That was, he was afraid, all he could say, and he had stated his views as fully and with as much candour as the circumstances in which he was placed would permit." He also said that he had no desire to continue the malt-tax.

A meeting has been held in Dublin against the war addition to the income-tax.

### CHANGES IN THE WAR OFFICE.

Some changes in the higher offices of the War Department will probably take place next week, with the view of bringing the organization of the office to a state calculated to render the course of business more simple and expeditious. The office of Deputy Secretary will, like that of Secretary at War, be abolished; and Sir Benjamin Hawes, who has most efficiently discharged the duties of the office for nearly six years, will now become permanent Under Secretary of State, Mr. Peel retaining the Parliamentary Under Secretaryship, and Colonel Mundy obtaining a military command. The office of Secretary to the Ordnance will also be abolished, as the Ordnance branch is now amalgamated with the army generally. We understand that Mr. Godley, now Director-General of Stores, will be Assistant Under Secretary to the department under the new organization.—*Globe.*

### FRANCE.

The lawsuit brought by the Princes of the House of Orleans against M. Valette for the recovery of certain manuscript volumes written by Louis Philippe, was decided on Thursday afternoon. The Princes have been nonsuited and condemned to the costs. It was proved to the satisfaction of the court that the two first volumes of this work were mere copies; but the third volume, being written in the handwriting of Count de Girardin, secretary to Louis Philippe, will, by order of the tribunal, be handed over to the son of the Count.—*Globe.*

**MR. ROEBUCK IN LIVERPOOL.**—The annual public meeting of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association was held in the Concert Hall, Lord Nelson-street, Liverpool, on Thursday night. Laurence Heyworth, Esq., M.P., took the chair, and the chief speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. Roebuck, M.P. The gist of that gentleman's remarks was, that you cannot expect to have Financial or Administrative Reform without first obtaining Parliamentary Reform. He denounced the income-tax as now levied, and attributed the superiority of our navy over our army to the fact that it is more democratic in its construction.

**MR. RUSKIN.**—A Conversation was held by the Architectural Association in the Hall of Lyon's Inn, Newcastle-street, Strand, last evening. Mr. Ruskin delivered an address, which was listened to with deep interest and attention by an audience at once crowded and select.

**THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—The latest news from the Cape is of a pacific and reassuring character.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Return of admissions for six days ending Friday, January 23rd, including season ticket holders, 6584.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Purchase System."—Our correspondent's valuable communication is unavoidably postponed until next week.  
 "A British Officer."—We have reason to believe that the book on Napoleon III., by "A British Officer," was written by the manager of a savings bank, who holds a commission in a regiment of City Volunteers.  
 The writer of the letter on the Oath case at Newcastle has not sent his name.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1857.

## Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

### THE ELECTORAL MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

WE offer to French Liberals a few more considerations on the great question of tactics which now occupies them, without presuming, as we have said before, to think that we are qualified to direct their course. What is the real strength of the Liberal party? What is its state of union? What is the chance of enforcing against the Government anything like free voting and fair returns? These are questions which none but a Frenchman can answer, and which must be answered before the problem can be solved.

A united political effort, even if the results were small, would seem to be a mode of keeping alive the vitality and consciousness of the Constitutional party. And, in the absence of a free press, and the other organs of political life, the loss of this vitality and consciousness is always to be feared.

We do not suppose that the hearts and minds of the leading men will ever cease to protest against the infamy of France. But the leading men are few; the multitude even of those in whom political virtue and the sense of national honour still live may, as history too plainly tells us, sink into torpor, and grow familiar with degradation, unless roused from their growing lethargy by the stimulus of political effort. A nation which after convulsive struggles to realize a political ideal has sunk down under a despotism, is like an exhausted traveller in the Alps who begins to yield to sleep; he must be kept awake by his companion, or he will die.

A movement of a constitutional kind would reassure and rally to the Liberal standard many moderate French Liberals, who would recoil from any movement of a more violent kind. It would also enlist the sympathies, just or pedantic, of constitutional Europe, which, after all, will have no small influence on the fate of France. The sympathies of this country especially, the classical land of constitutional movements, would be strongly enlisted by a sight which would recal the memory of the legal resistance of our ancestors to CHARLES I. and JAMES II. The idea, prevalent among us, that French Liberals have no notion of political action but that of descending into the street on chimerical enterprises, would be dissipated. Nor could anything tend more to shake the hold which the French Government has over public opinion in England than the tampering with electoral freedom, and with the returns, to which it will inevitably be driven. We would suggest that, with the view of making this tampering patent, a demand might be made, by an independent member of the Legislature, if there be one, or by way of petition, for proper securities for the correctness of the returns—a demand which the Government might find it equally embarrassing

to grant or to reject. Measures might also be taken to verify the returns by personal inquiry in particular districts.

After all, it is a great thing when the time comes to have a constitutional rallying point; and a constitutional rallying point, when the time comes, may be found in any assembly bearing a constitutional name and nominally discharging constitutional functions, even though its members may be principally or entirely the creatures of power. Who would have supposed that the banner of Revolution would have been first raised against the old monarchy by the Parliament of Paris? The members of such assemblies, though they may be the base nominees of despotism in the eyes of all the world, are not the base nominees of despotism in their own eyes. To themselves they represent the constitutional majesty of the country. They acquire an *esprit de corps* and those corporate sensibilities of which men even void of honour are not incapable. They know that they are brought to their places by the necessities, not by the generosity, of a despotism which has not yet the effrontery to declare itself despotic, and that they owe their creator no gratitude, though while he is strong they owe him fear. A few independent members introduced into such an assembly may act upon it, and through it, with considerable force and effect when the occasion comes.

Let us add that the decision must rest, not with wounded susceptibilities, however just, but with those who can form a cool and impassive view of the true interests of France. It is for these men to decide whether the advantages of a movement which might unite all shades of the Constitutional party in France, and command the respect and sympathy of foreign nations, would or would not counterbalance the nominal recognition which such a movement would involve of the Imperial Government. We say the *nominal* recognition, for men elected as Constitution-*alists* (and Constitutionalism alone ought to be the banner of the movement) could not be understood as really recognising the principle against which they would come to contend. It is difficult on the morrow of a defeat to realize the fact that you have been defeated, and that your antagonist has actually won the day. It seems a transient accident, which will pass away of itself, or which a single effort will throw off, as a man throws off the nightmare. But Constitutionalism in France has been defeated, Despotism has triumphed; and a long and painful course may have to be traversed before the liberty and honour of France can be redeemed. The first steps in that course will be small, and such as Despotism itself, not yet daring to proclaim the servitude of France, is obliged to permit. But these steps must be taken. France requires them, and therefore they are honourable; and honourable they will seem when the summit has been won.

### SUCCESS OF THE INCOME-TAX AGITATION.

THE War Ninepence is condemned. In the face of the movement commenced by the Liberal party, and joined, at the eleventh hour, by the Tories, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER cannot venture to propose that sixteen millions sterling shall be paid upon the Income-tax during the next financial year. When the agitation for repeal was initiated by the Liberals, we said that, having first elicited the enthusiasm of the country at large, it would extort the assent of the Tories in Parliament. The declaration of Sir JOHN PAKINGTON has left no doubt that we had correctly estimated the political situation of Mr. DISRAELI and his friends. They wanted a base of operations, and have con-

tracted a temporary alliance, for a special purpose, with the Liberal party. Their votes will be welcome, if necessary; but, we have reason to believe, before their adhesion was signified, the Income-tax movement was a success. The Government must surrender the War Ninepence; the House of Commons must deliberate upon the inequalities of the Income-tax. A ratepayers' protest, so violent and so universal, could not be neglected by the Minister without driving a large number of his own supporters into the hostile lobby.

The Income-tax, then, must be lowered to sevenpence in the pound; the war ninepence must be repealed. The work of the financial reformers has then to be begun. The tax at the reduced rate will come under discussion, to be modified or to be abolished. That the war ninepence is as unnecessary to the Government as it is intolerable to the nation, may be shown without transplanting whole pages of a blue-book. We shall want millions less of revenue this year than were wanted last year. We had then to clear off the accounts of the war; we have now to rearrange our expenditure upon a peace scale. Lord PANMURE promises a vast reduction in this respect. It will be affirmed, no doubt, that the experience of the past three years has proved the wisdom of being fully prepared to enter upon a conflict with any great power. That, indeed, is a truism; but it is not advisable, and would be impossible, for England to keep up military establishments so large as would enable her to lay siege to a new Sebastopol without a brief delay. The disasters and failures of 1854 were not owing to the deficiency of men and materials, but to defects of administrative organization. Let us have the framework of an effective war department, the front and nucleus of an army, and our traditional navy, and, with diminished estimates, we shall always be prepared to enlarge our forces and to replenish our Exchequer, to provide for the emergencies of an unavoidable war. We might have two hundred and fifty thousand men in our barracks, a thousand siege-guns at Woolwich, an enormous surplus in the Exchequer, yet the calamities of that fatal winter in the Crimea might again and again be repeated. When we have perfected our machinery, we need not keep up a war expenditure in times of peace for the sake of being in working order. We shall have expended sixty-eight millions sterling during the current financial year. If any Black Sea or Baltic debts remain, they may be consolidated; we have honoured bills enough in the name of Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS. He can expect little forbearance from the House of Commons, which, according to Mr. THOMAS CHAMBERS, he enquired and deceived. It is a serious charge that the Lawyer brings against the Chancellor, but if the Chancellor surreptitiously introduced certain words, opposed to precedent, into the Income-tax Bill, what was the Lawyer doing when he allowed the 'clerical error' to pass uncriticized? What is he in Parliament for? To supervise the acts of the Government, or to sleep while jugglery is going on, and then to complain of it in Exeter Hall? The electors of the Lea should put a question on this subject to their representative. Members of Parliament are too much in the habit of yielding to improper influences in the House, and complaining of the result out of doors. Mr. APSLEY PELLATT is an example. He placed a very judicious motion on the books last session, with reference to the unequal pressure of the Income-tax on agriculture and trades. "I was immediately surrounded by Tories," he tells us, "who begged me to desist." Of course, he could not dis-

oblige his personal acquaintances, and the subject was heard of no more. Is that the courage or the principle of a Liberal representative? The man useful in the House of Commons would be one who, cautious as well as bold, would never allow a trick of finance or policy to pass without reprobating and exposing it.

The Exeter Hall meeting was important, although, in a platform sense, a failure. It was more than a metropolitan demonstration. From northern and southern, maritime and midland towns and counties came the deputies of local committees, pledging themselves to act with the utmost energy in aid of the Central Association. Only one sentiment was expressed, and that an unmistakable resolve not to submit to the imposition of the war ninpence for another year, and not to tolerate the tax to any amount unless readjusted upon principles of equity. The nation has begun to study finance, as well as foreign affairs. It perceives, though as yet dimly, what profits accrued to the agricultural and ecclesiastical orders during the late war; how the corn averages are balanced; how property is fenced round with exemptions; how the industry of hand and brain, the field that never lies fallow, is worked for the benefit of the Exchequer; how, indeed, laws are still class-made, with class objects, excessive burdens balanced against unfair immunities.

The Income-tax question is only part of a larger question, which, again, affects the general interest of the nation in a reform of the House of Commons. Could Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS quibble over a date, and dishonestly interline an Act of Parliament in the presence of a real Liberal party? Legislation of that character would be impossible, were it not for the carelessness, incompetency, and insincerity of some who occupy the independent benches. We may abolish the war ninpence; we may repeal the tax altogether; but, if we would be safely and wisely governed, we must do that which will not be done by the Cheapside Association, active as it is, and excellent as are its objects.

#### ALICIA RACE.

THE CASE of the QUEEN *versus* MARIA CLARKE has been confused in the minds of many honest people, partly by the prejudice naturally excited in a conflict between Protestantism and Catholicism, and partly by permitting the main principle at stake to be mixed up with collateral and subordinate considerations. The story is simple. ALICIA RACE is the daughter of a sergeant who perished in the battle of Petropaulowski. Before his death, he made a will, bequeathing the care of his children to his wife; he was a Protestant, the wife a Roman Catholic. She procured admission for the boy to the Sailors' Orphan Boys' School, in Dorsetshire, and for the girl, ALICIA, to the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School, at Hampstead. Recently, however, Mrs. RACE has altered her views respecting the children, and she required them to be delivered up to her. The boy was surrendered, but the authorities of the girls' school at Hampstead refused. The child, who is ten years of age, wrote a letter, begging that she might be permitted to remain in the school, and saying that she declined to be surrendered to her mother; that she preferred "to worship the Lord Jesus" in the Protestant manner, and did not wish to worship the Virgin Mary. This letter, it was said, had been written by her without any compulsion, and was, in fact, her own free choice. The authorities of the school were supported by the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund. Mrs. RACE moved for a writ

of *habeas corpus* to bring MARIA CLARKE before the Court of Queen's Bench, that she might be delivered to her mother, and the writ was opposed by Mr. O'MALLEY.

The main argument in bar of the delivery was this:—The father had always brought up his children as Protestants, and attended a Protestant school; he had always attended the Church of England; eight months after their father's death the children attended Protestant school and worship, the mother going with them. This was the way she had interpreted her husband's wish that she would "do justice" to his children. They had been placed in Protestant schools with her approbation. She avowed that it went to her heart to take the children away; but some gentlemen "would not do anything for the boy, unless she took away the girl also." Her object was to place the child under the care of priests, which would frustrate the father's dying wishes; and therefore, urged Mr. O'MALLEY, the child should be educated in the religion of the father, and not surrendered to the mother. If it were the primary object of law regulating the relations of parent and child that a child should be brought up in the Protestant faith, there is no doubt that Mr. O'MALLEY was right, and that ALICIA RACE ought not to be surrendered to her mother.

But in the eye of the law the Protestant and the Roman Catholic faith are equal. Parents have a right to choose the one or the other. However wrong the one faith may be, and the other right, that freedom is conceded. We may try this principle by reversing the circumstances of the case. Let us suppose that ALICIA RACE had been the daughter of a Roman Catholic father, and that her mother, having placed her at a Roman Catholic school, had afterwards changed counsel and proposed to take her away: would there have been the same difficulty in conceding the paramount force of parental authority? We doubt it. At all events, the principle involved in the case would have presented itself much more clearly to those who have discussed it with an expression of "regret" that the Court of Queen's Bench should have been compelled to carry out the law!

It is said that the same rule should be followed as in the Greenwich and Chelsea Schools—namely, that the child should be educated in the religion of the father; but that is not the question. It is not the case of an orphan who is found in the school, and respecting whom an impartial State desires to determine that choice of faith which a child cannot make for itself: the decision is then left for presumption, a presumptive conjecture of the parent's probable choice, and the rule laid down is the nearest approach to justice which can be made.

The mother herself, it is remarked, had originally determined the choice of a faith in accordance with the presumed wish of the father, whereas she has now changed her mind; but parents have a right to change their minds. It would introduce a totally new principle into English law if the State, or some other persons, had a right to interfere with the charge of children, on the display of vacillation, inconsistency, or even gross caprice in parents. Some parents would soon have police or 'commissioners' entering their street doors!

Another argument is, that Mrs. RACE has been tampered with,—that the application for the surrender of her children is not spontaneous on her part, the motives are not hers, but that she is moved by some other persons. This again is introducing a still more novel and dangerous principle into the regulation of society. It would call upon us to admit parental authority, if the motives

were rational, but to deny it, if we disputed the motives, and to hunt up the motives behind the express declaration of the parent. What endless litigation, interference, and perversion of all domestic authority would result from the establishment of any such principle.

One of the strongest averments is, that the girl herself "prefers" the Protestant faith; but to admit this plea would be subversive of all authority in the family. The opinion of a child, ten years old, is received in contradiction to the opinion of the mother. No doubt the tutors of the child, the managers of the school, and the Royal Patriotic Fund sustain the infant; but what then? Is it to be allowed in England, that a child can stand forward and say that it disapproves of its parents' theological tenets? Is the opinion of the parents to give way before the opinion of the child, plus the opinion of some schoolmaster and some charitable commissioners? If the rule holds good because ALICIA RACE happens to be in a school where her theology and the theology of the teachers and commissioners agree, it would equally hold good for a child, actually in parental custody, who might claim to depart, and seek her home and guardians as seemed best to her own judgment. And it was Englishmen, admirers of our constitution, of our civil and religious liberty, that, in horror at the idea of seeing ALICIA RACE become a Catholic, would have made a wholesale sacrifice of maternal authority to rescue that one child! Let us ask what would have become then of all the other little children of England now happily in charge of their mothers?

#### WORK WANTED.

WHEN thirty-five thousand men are in a state of destitution, in London alone, they are told to emigrate, blamed for not having saved money, ridiculed for assembling to deliberate upon their unhappy condition. But the point is, they are in want of the means of life—they and their families—know not how to procure them. We repeat our advice that they should work the Poor-law to its full extent. They are essentially 'casual poor.' The law of settlement, therefore, does not apply to them. Irrespectively of settlement, they have a right to relief in whatever parishes located. Should it be opposed to their claims that they must dispose of their tools and furniture before subsisting on Poor-law allowances, they have only to increase their pressure, and technicalities will give way. They may, without impropriety, demand to be maintained, unless society can provide them with employment. Let us not be told that the working classes are idle or improvident. They labour as long as there is labour to be had. They save while there are wages to receive. There are thirty-five thousand benefit organizations in this country, supported by working men. The unemployed artisans in the metropolis have saved, and have spent their savings. Is it thought by the comfortable cynics who talk of Australia and Socialism, that these are the first days of destitution in London this winter? Far from it. Work was wanting for thousands many weeks ago; they have been suffering in silence until now; and the well-fed Malthusians inform them, in a merry way, that it is by no means an unusual thing for the poor to have neither bread nor fire during the coldest and most hungry months of the year. They know it, themselves, well enough; but they ought to remember the Midland precedent, the thousands flocking to the Unions, and being supplied, not only with food, but employment also. Poverty is not always identical with pauperism. The independent labourer, cut



off from his labour, is not a pauper; but if he must give up his home, and pawn his tools, before he is entitled to relief, that is the way to make a pauper of him. Say what you will about the necessity of protecting the rate-paying working classes against the encroachments of the idle; the fact answers you, that the unemployed in London are not idlers, but industrious labourers and craftsmen, who would work if there were work for them to do. If such a proposition contradicts our political economy, our political economy is wrong. The complaints at Smithfield refute it—complaints of the starving, which can be neither jested nor equivocated away. We do not need to be told that the Socialism of famished open-air orators is a farrago of stale delusions; that some of the Smithfield speakers have dug up an old fetich, and expect it to work a miracle. There is nothing new, nothing startling, in the Common-Property, or Common-Poverty doctrine. It is simply as old as the earliest Fathers of the Church. But it is a graceless undertaking to satirize the intellectual pauperism of men who "wait for alms or death." Whatever fallacies may lurk in their system of ideas, quite as many prejudices infect the dogmatism of their opponents. They have done nothing to deserve reprobation; on the contrary, they have displayed a spirit of moderation above all praise; and, as for their social hopes, they are not one tittle more visionary than those political alarms which made WELINGTON exclaim, "I could gnaw the flesh off my bones!" simply because the Reform Bill had passed. Illusions are not always strictly popular. If the working classes have their waste land schemes, other classes have had their manias and bubbles—so let not an impracticable proposal be made an excuse for ignoring the distress that exists in the metropolis. The question is not, What can be done with the waste lands, but What may be done for the thirty-five thousand men out of work, with their families? They must have employment, or, if left unemployed, must be fed—the problem being, whether it is better to treat them as paupers, or to devise some plan for supplying them with labour during the slack winter months.

Emigration? Thousands of the poor would be willing to emigrate, but have not the means. The Poor-law system works slowly and imperfectly. Do the guardians and ratepayers care to raise the necessary sums for this purpose; are even poor orphans and deserted children sent abroad at the expense of the parishes? But let emigration go on as rapidly as it may, it does not meet the difficulty, which is, that the winter season interrupts the industrious classes in their vocations. Work, in that season, is unprofitable to the masters. Let the men save, then, while they are employed. We repeat, they *do* save, but cannot save enough; it is notorious that the funds of numerous benefit societies are all but exhausted, and that many of these associations only profess to relieve the sick and the bereaved, the able-bodied members, though unemployed, having no claim upon their limited treasures. From every side the question converges to one issue—the door of the Union. The working-classes must understand that their property is invested in the Poor-law. In course of time that Poor-law may be converted, not only into a superannuation fund for the industrious orders, but into an assurance organization, guaranteeing them, one and all, against destitution. It cannot be too often reiterated that the relieving-officer should be applied to, if not simultaneously by the thirty-five thousand unemployed work-

men, at least by every individual of the multitude in succession. Perhaps the parishes will then adopt the principles of modern economical science, and, by a system of parochial assurance, greatly relieve themselves, and confer independence on the poor.

#### THE VERGER TRIAL.

THE guillotine may silence VERGER; but the recollection of his crime and of his trial will long continue to oppress the minds of the French people. The two scenes—in the church and in the court—complete the horror and the infamy. A priest struck dead by a priest, in the midst of a religious ceremony; the assassin baited like a wild beast by his judges, dragged out of court, shouting horrible accusations against his order, and while still absent condemned to death!

We can well imagine what would have taken place in an English criminal court had this unhappy wretch been brought to trial before Lord CAMPBELL, Chief Baron POLLOCK, Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN, or any of our English judges. If the prisoner burst into frantic exclamations, he would have been silenced by the immovable serenity of the Tribunal and the Bar. His defence would have been heard, and, if possible, rebutted. The most severe regularity and impartiality would have marked the whole course of the proceedings. All evidence to the prejudice of the prisoner, irrelevant to the exact subject of inquiry, would have been ruled inadmissible. The examinations and cross-examinations would have been controlled by the rigorous equity of the Bench. The accused would have heard the addresses and the testimony against him and in his favour, the verdict, the judge's summary, and the sentence. The spectators would have been prevented from expressing themselves in any way; the slightest attempts at applause or disapproval would have been suppressed; a word uttered by any unauthorized person would have consigned him to custody for 'contempt.' Justice would have been present, but not passion; evidence, not interest or prejudice, would have influenced the verdict.

What happened in VERGER's case? The Judge degraded himself by an unseemly altercation with the accused; the carefully-picked audience shouted "Assassin!" the guards fought with the prisoner; no one seemed to reverence the Judge, or the law; the defence was stifled; the act of accusation was unfair; the testimony adduced was partial; within the court there was confusion and indecency, outside the court a murmur of reprobation ran from end to end of Paris. VERGER declaimed to the judge; the judge violently contradicted him. VERGER appealed to the audience; the audience cried "Assassin!" Imagine the Lord Chief Justice pouring out invectives against a man on trial for his life; imagine an Old Bailey audience yelling "Murderer!" in the ears of one who is "presumed to be innocent until the law pronounces him guilty." To crown this ignominious scene, the prisoner is dragged away, the prosecution is hurried forward, the defence is limited to an *ex officio* apology, sentence of death is passed in the absence of the accused, and France is left to wonder why the Government stood in so much fear of the denunciations of an assassin.

The opinion in Paris is that VERGER is a fanatic stung by disappointment to expose to the world the frightful immoralities of the Church in France. His intellect gave way, in a certain sense, under the weight of this conviction. He tried numerous methods of making himself heard, and after fifteen years of persecution he selected the detestable

device of a public murder. He is described to us as "an honest fanatic, frenzied in one particular." He sacrificed everything to gain the single object of his life, which was to unmask the existence of a hideous amount of intrigue, falsehood, hypocrisy, and unnatural depravity among the French priesthood. They tried to gag him, but his immense energy defeated them. When he was put upon his trial it had been determined, not only to execute him, but to blacken his character and stifle his voice. The scheme was not altogether successful. The few words he roared out, which the drum ecclesiastic could not drown, were well understood, and are now commented upon in all quarters of Paris. St. Germain l'Auxerrois especially comments upon them.

The trial was a monstrous burlesque, not of justice only, but of positive law. The French Code allows extenuating circumstances to be proved; VERGER was not allowed to prove them. The act of accusation went back to his school-days; the defence was allowed to go no farther than the date of the crime. It is enough to say that M. DELANGLE presided, that M. VAISSE was concerned in the condemnation of the prisoner. It is whispered far and wide that a deliberate plan had been laid for taking advantage of VERGER's irritability to goad him into violence, and thus furnish an excuse for his removal from the court. Groundless or not, an insinuation of this kind shows the kind of reverence inspired by justice in Imperial France.

So flagrant an outrage upon justice, decency, and humanity, as this spectacle presented, will not, we think, be suffered to pass out of the memory of the living generation. MM. DELANGLE and VAISSE may rely upon it, all the consequences of VERGER's act are not bygones when VERGER himself has been expunged in the name of justice, and in the interests of society.

#### 'HONEST IAGO.'

SIR ROBERT PEEL is roasted for disclosing the hollow state of Russia; the "white palaces" of St. Petersburg, he says, are "all outside stucco and white paint." We remember a negro preacher who was reported as telling the fair of Jamaica of his own race that they were all "painted pucker," which, being interpreted, means "painted sepulchres." We should like to know how far that which we see around us is real; whether our "aristocracy" is so great, generous, and wealthy; whether our gentlemen are so honourable and so well to do; our merchants so solid, our public officers so honest. Not long since common people looked upon Lord GORT as a very great person—owner of the town of Gort; a high Tory of the deepest Orange; he seemed a species of sovereign, a local LOUIS NAPOLEON. Yet we find in the proceedings of the Encumbered Estates Court this week that that same town of Gort has been sold to a stranger. The whole of the grandeur, therefore—the sovereign dignity and vast possessions embodied in that town of Gort—were nothing better than "painted pucker."

The Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland has been a great show-up of the "outside stucco and white paint;" and one reason why an Encumbered Estates Court has not been established in this country, is the apprehension that it would equally show-up the outside stucco and white paint of our own English counties. The unemployed in Smithfield are calling for the land which is their own. They are right on abstract principles; the land upon which any nation lives belongs to the nation; and since they have a primary right to subsistence out of the soil, they are

perfectly correct in regarding the Poor-law provision as the conventional quittance of that claim. But the best of the joke is, that the Lords—the aristocrats of whom those working men are so envious—are not the owners of the soil from which they draw their title; they are but poor men managing to live in the homes of rich men. The way they do it is not grand. If a man can make people believe that he has an income from fifty to a hundred thousand a year, they will always lend him money; and so long as he can manage to keep up that fictitious belief, he can, on the plan of the French financier, keep on raising loans, and paying the interest with the loans. An Encumbered Estates Court would burst that aristocratic bubble; but the most pitiable part of it would be the moral show up of a powerful, wealthy aristocracy.

And of gentlemen at the clubs, how many are gentlemen in the old-fashioned sense of the word, how many are swindlers and thieves? JOSEPH WINDLE COLE would have passed muster at many clubs; and a DEAN PAUL is really better than many of his class,—much better.

Between those gentlemen and the Club model it would be extremely difficult to define all the degrees; they are innumerable. The Court of Bankruptcy of this week gives us an amusing example of the society at the Army and Navy Club. Some time since, there was about town a Mr. KAY, a young gentleman reputed to have a large fortune, and certainly he had a very handsome income. This ORESTES had a PYLADES—a Captain JOHNSTON, of the Army and Navy Club—a gentleman whose manners and customs are described by Mr. BAGLEY:—

"He had but very small means at the beginning, had lived with all the outward and visible signs of affluence for a number of years; for it often happened in this country that the appearance of wealth was as effectual in enabling persons to enjoy it—at least for an interval—as the absolute possession of wealth itself. Mr. Johnston kept carriages and hunters. He had a house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square; a country-house at Feltham, near Hounslow; and a third house in the Rue Castiglione, Paris. He moved in the aristocratic circles. So things went on till April, 1855. He had given an order to a tradesman to make a greenhouse for 800*l*. The greenhouse was erected, and, he supposed, enjoyed by the aristocratic proprietor. But the tradesman, not being satisfied with the honour of having erected the greenhouse for Captain Johnston, wanted his money; and Captain Johnston, being unable to pay, was arrested, and conducted to prison. Immediately other tradesmen who had supplied Captain Johnston with luxuries lodged detainers. Captain Johnston remained quiet in the Queen's Bench one year. He then petitioned the Insolvent Court, and filed a schedule, from which it appeared he had creditors to the amount of 119,500*l*., for 80,000*l*. of which he stated he had received no consideration. He was appointed to come up in the Insolvent Court on the 18th of June, 1856, but being opposed by creditors, he declined to go through that ordeal, and returned to prison, but very soon was discharged."

Of course one can understand the *nexus* between the young gentleman of fortune and the older gentleman of distinction. Both were to be seen at Hounslow, in Paris, about Berkeley-square; and how could any stranger tell the difference between the two? One would look as good as the other, as 'warm,' would be as open-handed, as gentlemanly. The ORESTES has become bankrupt; he is pursued in the Bankruptcy Court. By whom? By his PYLADES. That is how HAMMODIUS and ARISTOGEITON of our day arrange the matter of security between them.

For a time, at least, the show is as good as the reality; the outside paint and stucco will serve the purpose, if you take care never to let a ROBERT PEEL within your doors—a man with eyes to see and a tongue to peach. It was this secret that constituted the great source of PAUL, not JOHN DEAN, but JOHN, of the City of London Union. Twenty years had he been the accredited officer; and so

honest was he, that everybody trusted him. The other collectors saved themselves trouble by getting him to carry their moneys to the bank, which he did with great discrimination—conveying those moneys, not to the bank of the Union, but to his own bank. When the Union found itself in want of a round sum of money, PAUL was appointed to divide the amount into the quotas of the several parishes; and, by making each of the ninety-three quotas a little larger than it should have been, he created a handsome surplus, which went into his own pocket; and since everybody trusted to him so much, nobody was inclined to take the trouble of asking after those particular quotas, of casting up the items of the sum, and establishing a total. If that simple act had been performed, the parishes would soon have found that they were annually paying more than they were called upon to pay. Now JOHN PAUL was evidently an artist; he did not trust to appearances alone, but he made others help him. He performed for himself that which the poet of the opera performs for his hero—he provided himself with a chorus. He got up a club called "the Concrete," composed principally of parish officers. He was the soul of its convivialities, a jolly good fellow; and the delighted guardians, &c., never ceased their admiration of their servant and leader. They gave him a title,—they dubbed him "Honest JOHN PAUL." Who can doubt a man who throughout the City of London is known by the title of "Honest JOHN PAUL?" On the strength of that, plain JOHN PAUL, a man with a modest, middle-class salary, and no pretensions, was able in one year, it is said, to draw the handsome profit of eighteen thousand pounds.

#### BARON MARTIN AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

PEOPLE are scandalized because Baron MARTIN desires justice even for the lowest in the land. The loudest and most formal of his assailants is one "DEMOS," who writes in the *Daily News*. Everybody remembers the Judge's words; "DEMOS" echoes them:—

"Wherefore, my lord, should you feel more degraded to find yourself in the place of Pierce than in that of Tester and Burgess, his confederates?"

"True, Agar had trusted Pierce; but had no trust been reposed in Tester and Burgess? Are we to be told,—told, too, by those who should be the exponents of all morality—the judges of the land—that the breach of such a trust as Agar's is worse than the breach of such a trust as that reposed in Burgess and Tester by the railway company who were their employers? Are we to be told that the property thus entrusted to their care is less sacred than the proceeds of a life of crime; that the trust to apply this last as the criminal desired is to be more dearly heeded than the trust of the honest, laborious citizens by whose care the railway had been constructed?"

"Nay, is not the 'honour among thieves' itself a serious evil to society, and is such 'honour' to be advocated by the judges of the land?"

"Yes, when the *Beggar's Opera* spoke the morality of society, and the burglar and pickpocket were heroes, then indeed it might have been that Pierce should be contemned, and Agar become the hero of the scene!"

"Again, I ask, would it not be a good thing to take away from criminals the proceeds of their crimes? Yet do you suffer Agar to remain in the enjoyment thereof."

"Can anything, again, be more indefensible than your declaration that, if you had the power, you would order the Turkish Bonds to be given up to Agar's prostitute?"

"What encouragement to prostitution! What encouragement to forgers and to thieves! And why to her?"

It is a thankless task to deal with a man who does not know that there is a moral in the *Beggar's Opera*. No wonder he cannot tell why PIERCE is more degraded than BURGESS or TESTER. Men can; but "DEMOS" cannot. To betray the trust of a companion is usually felt to be worse than to betray the trust of an employer; but "DEMOS" sees no distinction between POLLY and a joint-stock

company. He feels for the wrongs of a commercial association as keenly as for those of woman. He would address his verses as soon to the one as the other. We can only say to him, "Lascia le donne e studia la matematica."

"DEMOS" thinks that AGAR remains "in the enjoyment," &c.—ignorant that AGAR enjoys nothing. "And why to her?" Because she had been unjustly treated. To render justice is "to encourage prostitution," and the moralist would put down "the peculiar institution" of this country by denying justice to the poor slaves of Regent-street. This is morality with a vengeance! The bonds were the rightful property of FANNY KAY. They have strayed into the hands of the Crown; but they are here. She has that right, held so sacred in this country, the right of ownership. She has another right, sacred in the eyes of Mr. Baron MARTIN—she is defenceless. And there have been some who have thought that even MAGDALENS might be recognized by the Eternal Spirit of Justice.

#### INDIA.

A PARAGRAPH, extracted from the *Calcutta Morning Chronicle*, has been going the round of the London press, to the effect that positive instructions had been sent out from this country for the annexation of the independent States of Rajpootana. The date even was given of the imaginary despatch, authorizing this act of spoliation. We are in a position to give the most emphatic denial to this report. The Court of Directors have not the slightest intention or desire to annex those States, so long as they preserve the semblance of nationality. On the contrary, they have endeavoured, by all means in their power, to impart stability and prosperity to the Rajpoot Principalities. Some time ago a similar rumour was circulated, with equal mendacity, regarding the Guicowar's dominions. It is very clear that the object of these mischievous misstatements is to create a feeling of unrest in the minds of the native princes, and to render them jealous and distrustful of the British Government. Perhaps it might be well if Lord CANNING were to imitate the open, straightforward policy of his predecessor, and freely communicate to the Indian press such information as may enable them to distinguish between authentic statements and foolish canards. In the present instance, the consequence of his Lordship's reticence has been the uncontradicted circulation of a report, based on an imaginary despatch, calculated to irritate the native community, and to throw discredit on the Indian Government.

#### Open Council.

(IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTREME, ARE ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.)

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write?—MILTON.

#### SHALL TURKEY BE REGENERATE?

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—Many of your readers, in common with myself, must have perused with astonishment an article in this day's *Times* (Jan. 13), in which hopes of the regeneration of Turkey are based on the assumption that the Porte has no longer anything to fear from foreign enemies. But this security is not derived from a consciousness of its own strength—it is owing to its own admission of its impotence, and the recognition of its intrinsic insignificance by the European Powers. Wisdom may proceed from the mouths of babes and sucklings, and out of the strong may come forth sweetness, but, in human affairs at least, strength has never yet been perfected in weakness. A man who has lost his own self-respect and that of his



neighbours, is not very likely to take much trouble to lead a godly, righteous, and sober life. And communities are governed by precisely the same principles and natural laws as individuals. Turkey, we are told, is guaranteed by foreign bayonets against all apprehension of external danger, while the conduct of her internal administration is confided to a statesman imbued with the European notions of polity, and particularly well affected towards this country. *Ergo*, there is every reason to anticipate the inauguration of a happier era, and the progress of a Christianized civilization.

I am afraid, sir, that a directly opposite result may be more truly predicted; and in support of this conviction, I appeal to the experience afforded by the so-called independent States of India, under exactly similar circumstances. It will be more convenient to allude to one instance only in this place, though there is no lack of tempting examples; but, at this moment, the case of the kingdom of Oude is the most familiar to the English public. Here there was a fertile and populous country, peopled by a fine, manly race, and possessed of great natural resources, guaranteed against foreign aggression, and—at least in the time of Lord William Bentinck—ruled by an honest and able Minister, cordially supported by the Resident. Some little improvement did certainly take place, but the change was quite ephemeral. Within a very few years the Minister was ignominiously dismissed, through the intrigues of those whose corrupt practices he had exposed and repressed. As it happened to him, so will it be with Redschid Pacha. It is scarcely possible that the Sultan, the Minister, and the Ambassador shall maintain for any lengthened period an uninterrupted co-operation. Points of difference are certain to arise, when the Minister will hardly fail to offend one, or both of his patrons: in either case his downfall will inevitably follow, and, falling, he will drag down the edifice he was so laboriously constructing.

But it is not merely within the limits of our Indian Empire that we need search for parallel instances—they also occur in the old times of Roman supremacy. How often did those conquerors content themselves with a nominal conquest. They left the king on his throne, secured him from all danger from without, and allowed him to govern his people after his own fashion. And what was the result? Free from all anxiety as to the safety of his throne, and at the same time sensible of the degradation implied in his very security, he resigned himself to sensual indulgences, and abandoned his subjects to the rapacity and arrogance of his subordinates, until the Romans were compelled to interfere and lay the phantom, as they had previously destroyed the substance, of independent power. It is true, Turkey has not been nominally subdued by any other state, but it is equally true she is held in pupillage by many states, each striving to be her chief guardian and director. And in the selfish intrigues of the different European Ambassadors, the various candidates for the Wuzerret will seek their own advancement—each regarding that alliance as the most desirable which forwards his own individual views, while the interests of the country and the welfare of the people will be utterly ignored, or used only as a stalking-horse.

Besides all this, the elements of decay have been steadily developing from the time when the tide of conquest was stayed, and the fervour of fanaticism began to wane. The practice of polygamy is, in itself, fatal to the generation of a free, manly people—the more so when women are treated as mere female animals. There is little hope of a man whose first lesson in life is to despise his mother, and his second to purchase a brood-woman. So long as the Turks were in a position to obtain mothers for their children arms in hand, the evil was not so sensibly felt. Their wives captured in war from the Christian nations were generally superior to themselves in mental capacity as well as in physical organization. And from the mixed parentage a race was produced little, if at all, degenerate from their warlike ancestors, who overran so large a portion of three continents. But when the capture of female prisoners became of rare occurrence, the Ottoman stock rapidly declined; and so sensible were they themselves of this fact, that they lost all confidence in their own prowess, and trusted to Janissaries or Mamelukes for the maintenance of their power. These props also have now failed them; and it is vain to shore up the tottering edifice with protocols, or to bind it together with red tape. The sapless trunk puts forth no green boughs, even in an "Indian summer"—*triste lignum*, certain to fall with a crash in the first hurricane that sweeps over the plains, and threatening destruction to all within its reach. The wise landlord would cut it down, dig up the roots, and plant in its stead a healthy sapling. To expect to impart vigour to this bedridden Turkey is about as reasonable as to ask the Wizard of the North for the Median prescription to convert age into youth. Alas! the fountain of "Jouvance" has long since dried up even in minstrels' imagination, or its waters might be found serviceable elsewhere than in Turkey.

Grand donamage est que cecy soit sornettes;  
Filles conneys qui ne sont pas jeunettes,  
A qui ceste eau de Jouvance viendrait.  
Apologizing for the extreme length of this communication.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H.

**THE AMERICAN MISSION.**—Mr. Benjamin Moran has been appointed by President Pierce Assistant-Secretary of the American Legation at London. The office of Assistant-Secretary is newly created, and is, we believe, intended to be permanent, partly in order to serve as a connecting link for the proceedings of the Legation on the change of the Minister and the Secretary. Considerable care, therefore, was exercised in selecting the first occupant for the office. Mr. Moran was private secretary to Mr. Buchanan when that gentleman was American Minister to this Court. For the last four months of Mr. Buchanan's stay Mr. Moran was Secretary of Legation *pro tempore*, and for the last eight months he has been Vice-Consul of the United States at London.—*Globe*.

**A JOLLIFICATION, AND WHAT IT LED TO.**—The case of "Smith v. Lakeman" was gone into before the Lords Justices of Appeal in the Court of Chancery on Monday. The dispute relates to an account of 10,000 shares in the Liberty Mining Company, which Captain Smith, of Virginia, in the United States, placed in the hands of Mr. Lakeman to dispose of, and upon which transaction Captain Smith claims to be entitled to 9900*l.*, or more, while, on the part of Mr. Lakeman, it is insisted that the Captain is a debtor to him in a larger amount. Captain Smith alleges that on the 19th of February, 1853, he went to the Adelphi Theatre with Mr. Lakeman, and that afterwards they both adjourned to No. 3, Park-place, Regent's Park (near Hanover-gate), where, after drinking wine and partaking of supper, the Captain, being overcome by the festivity, was helped to bed by a man servant in livery, who called him early next morning, and, upon repairing to the dining-room, Mr. Lakeman obtained from him his signature to a statement of account which he, Captain Smith, now declares was grossly incorrect in many respects. Two "ladies" were in the house on the night of the 19th of February; and they appear to have conducted themselves with not a little freedom. Captain Smith, in his cross-examination, said that he left the house as soon as he could after breakfast on the following morning. He had been there once since, and that was to leave a 20*l.* note for one of the "ladies," who passed as the wife of Mr. Lakeman, who at that time, or in that house, was called Captain Markham. He did not remember ever again to have seen the other "lady." Mr. Lakeman contended that Captain Smith had dishonestly influenced the market with reference to the shares of the Liberty Mining Company. This was denied by the other. Their Lordships finally determined that they could not settle the dispute without the assistance of a court of law, and expressed their regret that Captain Smith, after a delay of three years, should be put to the additional inconvenience of awaiting another trial.

**THE BANKRUPTCY OF LEOPOLD REDPATH.**—Redpath was brought up on Monday to pass his examination. The court was crowded to see him; and he is described by the reporters as a hawny, athletic man, nearly six feet high, and looking more like a stage-coach driver, or frequenter of prize fights, than a gentleman accustomed to move in elegant circles. He had intimated his intention not to answer any questions that might be put to him touching his estate and effects. No accounts had been filed, and it was therefore determined to adjourn *sine die*, a private meeting being held in the meanwhile.

**AN EXTREMELY CLERGYMAN.**—A singular fact came out on Monday in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The Rev. Joseph Charles Edwards, a clergyman of the Church of England, applied to be discharged from prison, where he had been confined since the 15th of last February. His total debts amounted to 4206*l.*, for 920*l.* of which he had received no consideration. He had officiated in various places, and had eked out his income by writing in magazines and newspapers, and by composing pamphlets, for one of which, on the right of Jews to sit in Parliament, he had received one hundred and fifty guineas from Mr. Alderman Salomons. In the course of the proceedings, the insolvent desired to ask a few questions of Mr. Mason, an attorney who had conducted some previous proceedings in the matter at York, and who was himself a creditor of Mr. Edwards. The first interrogation was as follows:—"Did you ever officiate in the pulpit of a Church of England because a client of yours had been arrested and taken to York Castle?" Mr. Mason: "I decline to answer."—"Did you not put on the bands and gown of a minister, and in them ascend the pulpit, and then read to the congregation a written sermon?" Mr. Mason: "I decline to answer."—"Did you not go to the Archbishop of York, and confess what you had done?" Mr. Mason: "I have already said, I decline to answer."—"Insolvent: 'Then, your Honour, I think, if a man could be guilty of such conduct in the house of God, I may look with complacency upon any opposition he may attempt to make.' The Chief Commissioner: 'He is not the first of the profession who has done such a thing.' This is really startling news for church-goers. When you fancy you are listening to the Apostolic eloquence

of the Rev. Mr. Sawder, you may in fact be simply fooled by the Old Bailey advocacy of some gentleman of the long robe.—The case was adjourned, the schedule requiring amendment. The insolvent, it appeared, had recklessly incurred debts at a time when he knew he was unable to pay.

**M. KOMUTH DELIVERED.**—On Monday, in the Lower Hall, Ashton, under the presidency of the Mayor, an address on "The Political State of Continental Europe."

**ST. GILES'S, CRIPPLEGATE.**—The dust and ashes of John Milton have been said to lie within a very old building, which goes by the name of St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate. The vestry of the parish in which this church stands have memorialised the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who are the patrons of the living, on the subject of a successor to Archdeacon Hale in the vicarage. They express a hope that, looking at the present alarming spiritual destitution of the parish, the Dean and Chapter will select a gentleman who will consider the income of the living (1800*l.* a year) a sufficient remuneration for his services without retaining any other preferment whatever, and who will, by residing among his parishioners, and by his encouragement of schools and societies calculated to promote the social and religious welfare of the people, show a desire to ameliorate existing evils, and improve the moral and spiritual condition of the large and populous parish. We all know what Milton said against the "hirelings of the Church;" and what the vestry evidently want is, that their pastor should not be a pluralist and a hireling. There is, unfortunately, a necessity for them to say so. Milton has been dead for some one hundred and seventy years, and we are glad steps are taken whereby his ashes may at least repose in peace.—*Morning Star*.

**THE BLASTING OPERATIONS IN HOLYHEAD HARBOUR.**—The stupendous operations by which enormous masses of the hardest kind of quartz rock are removed by gunpowder, to facilitate the works now going on at Holyhead Harbour, are proceeded with every now and then with complete success. An explosion on a vast scale took place on Friday week. One hundred thousand tons of stone were on that occasion violently torn from the quarries in the adjacent mountain. The object of this immense supply of rubble is to form the basis of the breakwater which is now in course of construction.

**THE REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHAMPTON.**—The Board of Inland Revenue has restored Mr. Falvey, the distributor of stamps, to his position, and great satisfaction is felt throughout the town at the fact. Mr. Falvey was suddenly suspended about three weeks since, some one having lodged a complaint with the Board of his having spoken at one or two election meetings in support of Mr. Andrews; and none of the events of the present protracted election contest have given birth to more irritation and bitterness of feeling. The election will take place immediately upon the assembling of Parliament.

**FREEMOVED MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.**—A movement was lately commenced in Edinburgh, and has since extended to other Scotch towns, having for its objects the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to the proprietors in counties of freeholds yielding a clear rental of 40*s.*, as in England; the conferring on 40*s.* freeholders within burghs the right to vote in their respective counties; and the extension of the English system of registration to the Scottish counties, for which a bill was introduced last session, applicable both to burghs and counties, but which, being opposed by the Scotch county members, was then restricted to the burghs.

**THE LATE CAPTAIN GRAVES, R.N.**—The Council of Government at Malta has voted a gratuity of 200*l.* to Mrs. Graves, the widow of the late Captain Graves, R.N., who, it will be recollected, was assassinated by a Maltese while in the execution of his duty as Superintendent of the Ports. The Governor stated that Mrs. Graves had been granted a pension of 150*l.* per annum from the Admiralty.

**THREE CASUALTIES TO LITTLE GIRLS.**—A little girl, the daughter of a grocer at Townsend, Dewsbury, has been killed by sucking the ends of Junifer matches.—A girl, about five years old, was found lying exhausted on the green at Townsend, in Scotland. Every effort was made to recover her, but she sank. She had gone out with her grandmother, who is upwards of eighty years of age, and whose faculties are almost entirely gone. The two lost their way, and, lying down on the ground, slept there during the night. The next day, the old woman was found wandering about the streets, drenched to the skin.—A third girl, seven years of age, has been accidentally shot by her brother, who, after playing with a loaded pistol, suddenly let it fall, on which it exploded, causing the girl's death in a very short time.

**THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT MILAN.**—The reception of the Emperor at Milan is described as extremely cold on the part of the populace. They looked on in silence.

**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIMMONDS.**—The annual *soirée* of the Bristol Athenæum was held on Wednesday evening. The attendance was scarcely less than 8000 persons; and amongst those present was Lieutenant-Colonel Simmonds, her Majesty's military commissioner at the head quarters of Omer Pacha. His reception was extremely cordial.

**LORD NAUFER** has been gazetted as our minister to the United States.

## Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

It is very desirable to check if possible the current of popular errors; and one means of doing so is to substitute precise language for the loose and approximative language in which popular errors gain currency. M. HENRI MARTIN, in an interesting article, "La Persécution sous Henri II." in the *Revue de Paris* (January 1st), repeats and emphasises the error of attributing to SERVETUS the discovery of the Circulation of the Blood, a discovery made by many anatomists in detail, but by HARVEY alone as a full and rational explanation of the phenomena. The merit of SERVETUS is great, his discovery awards him an immortal place in the History of Science, but it was not what we moderns mean by the circulation of the blood, and should not be confounded with it. Let us be more accurate in our statements, and more just to discoverers. SERVETUS was but an indifferent anatomist, yet he first proclaimed the fact of the pulmonary circulation, that is to say, he first proclaimed the fact of the blood passing wholly from the right chamber of the heart into the lungs, and from the lungs back into the left chamber. This is however only half the circulation, the lesser circulation, as it is called, the other and larger circulation he knew nothing of. But SERVETUS added to the importance of his discovery, by recognising the lungs as the true seat of the transformation of black venous blood into red arterial blood, in contradiction to the reigning opinion which made the liver the seat of that transformation.

SERVETUS is one of the strange figures of the sixteenth century, known to all readers by his unhappy fate, but known to few readers in any intimacy. M. MARTIN tells us nothing new about him; but he quotes the phrase with which MELANCTHON—the "mild" MELANCTHON—approves CALVIN's odious act. "The Church thanks and will for ever thank you; your magistrates have acted justly in putting this blasphemer to death." But as M. MARTIN truly says, "La postérité n'a pas avoué la parole de Melancthon, ni les fanatiques réponses de Calvin et de Bèze à la voix chrétienne qui, de Bâle, éclata contre les juges de Genève." It is very useful to keep the memory of such episodes green.

In the same number of the *Revue de Paris* is a pleasant article on the famous quarrel of the seventeenth century respecting the Ancients and Moderns, in which, among other things, we read with amusement PERRAULT's verdict on PLATO: "Platon est jugé: il ne plaît pas aux dames!"

In *Putnam's Monthly Magazine* there is a paper on the "Odors of Plants" in which, among some sentimentalisms and some inaccuracies, we find many curious details and suggestions. Few of us are aware of the influence exercised over us by a flower-scented atmosphere, unless the scent be obtrusive. Every plant that rises into the sunlight affects the atmosphere even though in deserts unseen by man it blushes with purest ray serene:—

There is ever a strange and mysterious feeling of heaviness weighing upon our mind in a forest, whether we walk in the dim shade of broad-branched fir-trees with balsamic fragrance, or in the lofty arcades of royal palms. The cause is, in both cases, the same—a thousand plant-lungs are breathing heavily under the dense canopy, and the thick vapours, seeking in vain an outlet through the branches and leaves, pass wearily to and fro in the close air. The South and the North afford here, of course, still more attractive and decided distinctions. The noble forms of Grecian pines and laurels, the graceful outlines of the asphodel, crocus, and lilies that grow at their feet, and the sweet fragrance exhaled by all alike, had, no doubt, their profound effect on the bright, beautiful myths of the children of Hellas. In the home of our forefathers, on the contrary, dense oak forests, frowning for ever in dark, mysterious shade, with countless hosts of poisonous plants hanging in rugged ravines, or bred in damp darkness, and giving out a close, overwhelming smell, lent their colouring in like manner to the sombre and often bloodthirsty worship of the Druids.

*Putnam*, also, this month makes an upright stand for "International Copyright," refuting the sophisms with which so many Americans are still in the habit of defending the present dishonourable state of things. From the opening paragraphs the tone may be gathered:—

It is time, and more than time, that something were done by our national legislature towards securing the claims of foreign authors to their works. We have considered the subject in its pros and cons for many years; the bearings of it are well understood, and the public mind has attained as great a uniformity of conviction in regard to it as it is possible to attain in the existing diversity of human interests and feelings. Many, who were once hostile to any action in the premises, now profess to be in favour of it: no formidable opposition to the scheme exists anywhere, that we are aware of, and the inauguration of a new administration is an auspicious hour for the initiation of a new policy.

All times, however, are fitting times for doing justice to our neighbours; and this question is one, as it has always seemed to us, not of expediency merely, but of positive right. It is pre-eminently a question of justice. Has the maker of a book—by which we mean of the inward contents, and not of the outward form alone—a title to the control of its publication, and to the profits that accrue from the sale of it? Has he a proprietary interest in it, to the extent of declaring when, and where, and how it shall be used, as the owner of other property has? If he has, then the laws of every civilized country ought to proclaim that right, and protect him in the enjoyment of it; and, if he has not, then the laws which already recognize it, in so many forms, as the patent laws and domestic copyright, are a gratuity, and ought to be repealed.

Our readers will note with pleasure the statement of a change of opinion which this writer expresses on the part of those even who once were hostile to an international copyright. In a few years the law must pass.

## ALFIERI AND GOLDONI.

*Alfieri and Goldoni: their Lives and Adventures.* By Edward Copping. Addey & Co. It was a happy thought to present, in one compact readable volume, a picture of the great tragic and comic dramatists of Italy—one really a man

of exalted genius, the other a man of so sprightly and fertile a talent that, in the dearth of Italian comedies, his works still retain an eminent position in dramatic literature. Both of these celebrated men have written their own Memoirs, and written them with so much force and vivacity that it is to be regretted Mr. Copping, when he schemed his pleasant volume, did not see the advantage there would have been in translating, abridging, and annotating their narratives, instead of rewriting them in his own way. The little he has been enabled to add would very well have come in as notes and introductory remarks. We should then have had vivid pictures instead of the somewhat vague and characterless indications of this volume. The reader not already acquainted with Alfieri will gain but a blurred indefinite image of him from this volume. The facts are given, but the spirit is absent. We do not make acquaintance with that ardent, haughty, irascible nature, struggling for so many years with the restlessness of genius, which has not yet become conscious of its powers, not yet found the issue for its activities; travelling aimless; driving his own carriage to London parties, and instead of mingling with the frivolous crowds in those lighted rooms, remaining outside on the coach-box—a coachman among coachmen; falling into the snares of a worthless woman; fighting Lord Ligonier in the park; detecting his mistress in infamy; turning from society to study, and becoming conscious of his genius; henceforward living the life of a writer, and knowing the joys and sorrows of creation. Mr. Copping has not made us acquainted with this strange figure, at least not more intimately than essays on great men usually do, and far less so than Alfieri's own Memoirs do.

The same remark applies to his sketch of Goldoni, though with less force, because Goldoni was a more superficial character, and easier to sketch. Nor does Mr. Copping compensate for this inferior biographic interest by introducing us to the times in which these dramatists lived. He has modestly refrained from such extensive criticism of the various *chefs d'œuvre* of these writers as might in some sense convey to the English reader an idea of their peculiar genius. He touches on the state of dramatic literature, but he does not treat it with the fulness and specific detail which would have added advantageously to the interest and utility of his volume. We extract what he says of Italian Comedy previous to Goldoni's reform:

Since the sixteenth century comedy may be said to have died out in Italy. It had flourished during that century with considerable vigour. A host of writers had arisen, not, it is true, of commanding talent, but of sufficient to keep the comic stage at a fair intellectual level. The fertility of these writers was profuse, the age considered. More than a thousand comedies are said to have been written at this period. If then was no great genius exhibited, there was plenty of facile invention. During the whole of the following century there was even more abundant invention, but it was of much lower order. Manners had grown more corrupt, public life more stagnant, virtue less and less recognisable; the comic dramatist, as in the days of our own Glorious Restoration, and of King Charles of virtuous memory (son of the Blessed Martyr), aided the general prostration of mind and morals, instead of striving to raise them from their degradation. The literary merit of these writers was so far inferior to that of the writers who had preceded them, that it scarcely obtains recognition. Comedy had, in fact, become extinct.

The pieces played in its name—and there was no lack of them—were mere frame-works filled up at will by the actor. The author wrote out the plan of his piece, the order of the incidents, the disposition of the characters; the actor did the rest. This system, so utterly prejudicial to the true development of the dramatic art, had been growing in popularity from a very early period. The strolling quack, who with his Merry Andrew traversed the country from town to town, is supposed, and no doubt with reason, to have been its originator. From a mere dialogue between two persons, the Knave and the Fool, the transition would be easy to a little farce sustained by three or four characters. In time, as these farces grew in importance, they were deemed worthy of publication. Flaminio Scala, it has been said, was one of the earliest authors of these pieces whose productions had that honour. But Scala's farce date no further back than 1611, while those of Beolco Ruzante were published as early as 1530. Increasing in popularity year by year, these *scenarii*, or *commedie dell'arte* as they were called, had, during the seventeenth century, almost complete possession of the comic stage in Italy. Nay more, they penetrated into France, and assisted in establishing genuine comedy there. Molière's first essays in dramatic composition were, we know, adaptations of these pieces. His farce, "Le Médecin Volant," is only a free translation of an Italian piece, "Il Medico Volante," afterwards versified by Boursault. "La Jalousie du Barbouillé," and some other farces of Molière, which have not reached us, were from similar sources.

At the commencement of the eighteenth century the improvised pieces were still supreme in Italy. If a few comedies, fully written and developed, were from time to time produced, they had no chance against their less restricted rivals. They seemed stiff and pedantic by the side of pieces which allowed to the actor the fullest liberty of speech and action. They might please the educated few, although their merit was not always sufficient to produce that result; but the public at large cared nothing for them. They could only find amusement in the improvised pieces, and there sank to a lower level, intellectually and morally, day by day.

One remarkable feature in these productions, which tended to keep them at a low literary ebb, was the little field they afforded for invention on the part of the author. Four characters appeared in every piece, under different circumstances it is true, but invariably with the same attributes. They were the very pillars on which Italian comedy was supported. Representative types of character, they were endowed with names, dress, and manners, which never changed. The first of these persons was the Pantalone. He was an honest old man, a trader of Venice. He wore a black robe and woollen cap, a red waistcoat, breeches cut off short like drawers, red stockings and slippers, and a beard ridiculously long. It was the costume of the early Venetian traders, and is that still worn by one of our old friends of Christmas pantomime. The next was a member of the learned professions; he was the Doctor. Supposed to be of Bologna, he wore the dress of his university. He also was old. The remaining characters were two valets, Brighella and Arlecchino, who sometimes had other names. Their dress was poor, patched with unnumbered pieces of different stuffs and colours. A hare's tail ornamented their hats. Brighella was all cunning and address. Arlecchino was somewhat of a blockhead. Such were the four personages of the Italian comedy. But in addition to this unchanging feature of the scene, the female characters were almost always cast in the same mould and bore the same names. Even throughout Goldoni, nearly all the young lady heroines are either Beatrice or Rosaura; the one lively, pert, and rattling, the other tender and submissive. The servant is invariably Colombina.

We can imagine the intellectual height of Italian comedy with such a system in operation. All real mental labour was taken from the author. Creation of character was a thing he never dreamt of. He had not even to invent names. His four personages were there, like four puppets; he had only to pull a few strings and put them in



motion. The merest hack writer of the French or English stage would be almost a Shakespeare by his side.

Yet it cannot be denied that the system had its advantages. What trouble and expense were saved to the manager! Instead of having, week after week, to devise new and attractive costumes, and spend large sums in making them—for even stage gold is not all brass—he simply had to provide each of his four characters with one dress per season. Beautiful and simple arrangement! Nobody expected to see Pantaloe in any other than his ordinary guise; or Arlecchino decked in aught save his tatters and his tail. What repose for the manager's purse! . . . . . It was no light reform he attempted when he strove to abolish the improvised pieces, and to make the performer say nothing more than was written down for him. He struck at a system in which the actor had been educated all his life, and which procured him half his fame. To make him but a mere repeater of another's words was to reduce him, he thought, almost to the level of a puppet. If he did not utter his own witticisms and speak his own language, he was lost. Unfortunately there were not wanting authors and critics to encourage him in this idea. Not to attempt too much at once, Goldoni drew out a comedy, the "Momolo Cortesano," but wrote only the principal character; the rest he left to the actors. He gave them special instructions, however, as to their respective parts, and had the satisfaction of finding that the piece was well received.

There was another blot upon the Italian stage, which Goldoni also wished to remove—the four characters were always masked. These masks destroyed all real delineation of character—destroyed all power of expression on the part of the actor. No matter what the sentiment he wished to express; no matter whether he sought to lepit joy or sorrow, content or disappointment, love or hatred; his false face always remained the same. He might change his voice to express different emotions; but, without a corresponding change of feature, it only added to the absurdity of the performance, by introducing an incongruity between the words spoken and the aspect of the speaker. There was not, as Goldoni argued, the same motive for retaining these disguises as had existed among the Greeks and Romans. In their performances the mask served, we know, as a species of speaking-trumpet, and was rendered to some extent necessary by the vastness of the arena in which the plays were acted. This was not the case upon the Italian stage; and there seemed no reason for adhering to a custom so ridiculous, except the long usage which had preserved it. But this was a reason that clung with much tenacity to men's minds. Woe unto the reformer, however trifling may be the reform he seeks to introduce! If he will meddle with the foundation of the house, he must be quite prepared for the walls to fall about his ears. Be sure that no one will be by to give him a helping hand out of the ruins.

It took Goldoni many years to succeed, even partially, in introducing the changes he desired to see accomplished. He was attacked on all sides. He was accused of trying to banish imagination and poetry from the Italian stage! Gozzi, who was one of his strongest opponents, continually goaded him with epigrams, which, unfortunately, were only too sharp and well pointed. To turn actors into marionnettes, make them speak according to rule, and act in harmony thereto! It was monstrous! Fortunately for Goldoni, his system found many warm supporters, and the public encouraged it. Grumble as critics or actors might, his pieces were successful. Indeed the audience must have been pretty well tired of the wretched scenarios, and anxious for something better. Goldoni's path towards reform was strewn, therefore, to some extent, with roses, though here and there was many an ugly thorn!

We have indicated the short-comings of Mr. Copping's performance in order that our readers may clearly understand the kind of work which he has produced, namely, a volume of very amusing biography, but not a contribution to literary history. The lives of two Italian dramatists are narrated with care, and in a pleasant style; and as biography is one of the most popular forms of literature, this volume may hope for its share of readers.

#### GUIZOT ON PEEL.

*Memoirs of Sir Robert Peel.* By M. Guizot.

Bentley.

Few French books are so essentially English in interest as this. It is a noble, generous, eloquent essay, the oration of a living statesman pronounced over the tomb of the dead. To readers in this country it was first introduced by ourselves, so that we have been in no hurry to return to it, as it now appears, enlarged into a volume, and translated. But the work is too remarkable to be passed over without a particular examination. M. Guizot seems, better than most men, to have comprehended the character of Sir Robert Peel. Often opposed to him in policy, he never suspected his motives, never denied him the credit of high statesmanship, and of pure, disinterested, national principles. The critical estimate of such a man by such a writer must possess an interest for all who care to anticipate the analysis of history, which, in this case, could scarcely be more calm or more impartial. Having dealt recently, however, with the incidents of Sir Robert Peel's career, we are inclined to notice, principally, M. Guizot's account of his personal intercourse with the British statesman—on two occasions official, and on one occasion private.

M. Guizot was first introduced to Sir Robert Peel upon the occasion of his embassy to London during the negotiations on the Right of Search. Peel, he says, in some prefatory pages, had no foreign policy that could strictly be called his own, no consistent plan for the organization of Europe. With pardonable facility he assumes, indeed, that England having no frontiers, has no foreign policy at all:—

I do not remember that at any period in English history, the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs has been held by the Prime Minister; custom, with its deep lying reasons, has usually connected the premiership with the office of First Lord of the Treasury.

This citation of English cabinet history does not affect the point under consideration. That our foreign policy has always been subordinated to our home policy, is no proof that we have no foreign policy whatever. M. Guizot, well as he comprehends our English institutions, does not perceive the anomaly that would be created if a First Lord of the Treasury, the Home and Colonial Secretaries, the Irish and Indian Viceroy, episcopal patronage, and police administration were to be placed under the control of a Secretary for Foreign Affairs. But Peel, he adds, kept two objects in view, peace among nations and honour among diplomatists. He respected the rights and dignity of the weak no less than of the strong. Solicitous for the greatness of his own country, he was not excited to jealousy by the greatness of others, "and had no mania for domination abroad, no fondness for displaying an undesired and arrogant influence." We have no right to suppose that this little summing-up is pointed at any individual

statesman, but it has a touch of personal austerity in it very characteristic of M. Guizot. Of Lord Aberdeen he expresses the highest opinion:—

As an ally of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen possessed two inestimable advantages: he belonged to the Tory party, at the most brilliant period of their history, in their days of victory, and yet he by no means shared in their prejudices, their passions, their obstinate or rancorous traditions; a man of unfettered yet judicious mind, as just as delicate, always ready to understand and admit the changes of time, the motives and merits of men; an aristocrat with simple manners, liberal sentiments, and a sympathetic character; a fine scholar, without literary pretensions; very reserved in public, but full of charm in the intimacy of private life; thoroughly English in principles and habits, and yet very familiar with the history, the ideas, the languages, and the interests of the peoples of the Continent. Like Peel, he desired that peace and justice should prevail in the mutual relations of States:—better than any one else, he knew how to discern and accept their conditions, and to employ only those means and that language which were calculated to secure their predominance; and by inspiring the men with whom he treated with confidence in his moderation and equity, he disposed them to deal with him in the same spirit.

During his embassy to London, though introduced to Peel, he saw little of him; but he quotes a letter, written by himself in December, 1844, to Lord Aberdeen, which illustrates the cordiality that subsisted between the two Ministers. Lord Aberdeen had hinted at some suspicions publicly promulgated with respect to Spain. M. Guizot replied:—

The best thing, I think, for us both to do is to put into strict quarantine all the reports, rumours, complaints, and tittle-tattle, which may reach our ears regarding the secret intrigues or household quarrels of our agents:—and this for two reasons: first, because such stories are for the most part false; and secondly, because, even if they have some element of truth in them, they rarely deserve attention. Experience has convinced me, to my great regret, but, nevertheless, it has convinced me, that we could not yet expect to find in, or suddenly to instil into, our agents the same harmony, the same serenity of feeling and conduct which existed between you and me. Among our agents, scattered through the world, there are still remaining strong traces of that old, unintelligent rivalry, that blind and annoying jealousy which long governed the policy of our two countries.

M. Guizot accompanied Louis Philippe on his visit to Windsor Castle in 1844, and had many conversations with Wellington and Peel. Even then, however, his intercourse with Peel was less familiar than when, "proscribed by a terrible revolution," he visited him at Drayton Manor. He describes the family, with Peel himself watching the process of drainage:—

Altogether, a beautiful domestic existence, grand and simple, and broadly active: in the interior of the house, an affectionate gravity, less animated, less expansive, and less easy than our manners desire or permit; political recollections perpetuated in a gallery of portraits, most of them of contemporaries, some Sir Robert Peel's colleagues in Government, others distinguished men with whom he had been brought in contact. Out of doors, between the landlord and the surrounding population, a great distance, strongly marked in manners, but filled up by frequent relations, full of equity and benevolence on the part of the superior, without any appearance of envy or servility on the part of the inferiors. I there beheld one of the happiest examples of the legitimate hierarchy of positions and persons, without any aristocratic recollections or pretensions, and amid a general and mutual feeling of right and respect.

While these Memoirs were appearing in their French form, we gave a general account of the personal and public views they embraced. The few extracts in this article are by way of further illustration.

#### PRE-RAFFAELLITISM.

*Pre-Raffaellism; or, a Popular Inquiry into some newly-asserted Principles connected with Philosophy, Poetry, Religion, and Revolution of Art.* By the Rev Edward Young, M.A. Longman and Co.

It may be pedantry, it may be foolish fastidiousness, but somehow we never can bring ourselves to place much confidence in a critic of style, when we observe his own style deficient in elementary requisites. Dr. Johnson's admirable remark that you may find fault with a carpenter who has made a bad table although you cannot make a table yourself, is perfectly acceptable; but no one will pretend that carpenters can be taught to make tables by men unacquainted with the necessary tools. Without pausing to argue the question, however, we must confess to an invincible distrust of those authors who select difficult and delicate tasks without having the talent necessary for much humbler efforts. To write on Art is assuredly a task both difficult and delicate; and few succeed in writing books or even essays which the world cares to read; for the reading public, patient enough in all conscience, under lax syntax, loose logic, and inappropriate language, when the subject treated of is, or pretends to be, instructive or amusing, becomes severely impatient under these inflections when the subject treated of is a matter of taste. The flaws and flecks, which no one heeds in crockery, render china unsaleable.

Mr. Ruskin is one of the few gifted writers who can write upon Art, and secure a large audience. He is doubtless guilty of many errors, but he has the rare faculties which command success. The very prodigality of his mind multiplies his mistakes, by multiplying the suggestions he throws out. It is easy to catch him tripping; easy to point out contradictions, especially verbal contradictions; easy to expose extravagances and spurts of mere wilfulness; but, after all deductions are made, he remains the one writer of genius who in our days has written worthily of Art. When, therefore, a book is published which undertakes to refute Mr. Ruskin's principles, and to counteract his influence, we may at least expect that the writer, over and above a profound knowledge of Art, possesses fine taste and nice perceptions. The Rev. Edward Young has undertaken this task; and the very first sentence suffices to show the discerning reader how little chance he has of finding in the work those qualities which it ought to possess:—

If, on going to the Exhibition of our Royal Academy—say in the year 1849, or thereabouts—there met the eye a picture entitled, "Isabel, poor simple Isabel," I presume that no intelligent person would turn away because it was not painted on Greek principles, and did not emulate the pure ideal.

A foolish sentence, in which the nominative of the verb is left to the imagination of the reader, makes a suspicious opening to a treatise on Art. If the author is latitudinarian in syntax when the various positions of his argument perplex his style, he may at least be expected to exercise complete control over language in the opening sentence of his work. This opening

sentence will prevent many readers from venturing much beyond it. It would have arrested us, if we had not been bound to proceed as a matter of stern duty. We can at least warn every one else not to trouble themselves with this refutation of Mr. Ruskin.

As a convenient example of Mr. Young's philosophical capacity, and a test of his powers in dealing with subjects so complex as those of Art, let us consider his definition of Poetry. After noticing the unsatisfactoriness of all previous attempts to answer the question, What is Poetry? he is led to this astounding revelation that "Poetry appeals to the Imagination." And with his accustomed felicity he adds:—

Of poetry it may be said truly, as of Goldsmith it was said epitaphically, "*nihil tædii quod non ornari*" (he touched nothing he did not adorn),—it is in its nature."

Mr. Young, we may be certain, will not understand why we read with extreme weariness a writer who expresses himself in language such as that; but our readers will understand why we do not think it necessary to examine the arguments of such a writer. Had not the title of this work been one to attract attention we should have wasted no space on it; but as 'tasters' for the public we are bound to say of Mr. Young "epitaphically" *nihil tædii quod non maculari*.

### THE WANDERING JEW.

*The Legend of the Wandering Jew.* Illustrated by Gustave Doré. Translated by G. W. Thornbury. Addey and Co.

GUSTAVE DORÉ has illustrated with twelve magnificent designs the legend of the Wandering Jew, Pierre Dupont has supplied the versified story, Paul Lacroix the bibliographical notice, Béranger the ballad version, Mr. Thornbury the English rendering, and some critical notes. For this translation, and the remarks accompanying it, not much is to be said. But the illustrations, from the original French plates, are superb. They have all the characteristics manifested by Doré in his previous works—the conceptions of vast and cloudy architecture, the miraculous pine-tree shadows, the quaint groups, the wondrously-aged figures, storm, sacred horror, comedy, mingled in one picture. Only such an artist could interpret fitly such a legend. Only such an artist could render tolerable the contrast of the ass nibbling at the beard of the majestic Jew. What is merely quaint when M. Doré presents it would be ludicrous presented by a less creative fancy.

M. Lacroix's bibliographical notice will be read with even more interest than M. Dupont's metrical version, which, together with Béranger's ballad, has suffered much in the hands of the translator—necessarily so, perhaps, because Dupont, no less than Béranger, is generally untranslatable. The legend of the Wandering Jew was current during the whole of the Middle Ages, and even now prevails among the population of a great part of Europe. The Jew is still believed in, and his return is still expected. Long before the commencement of the thirteenth century, certainly, the idea was set afloat that the curse upon the Jewish nation falling upon the head of one individual would drive him in undying misery round the world, until the Judgment-day. M. Lacroix adopts the suggestion that the myth arose from some preacher's or poet's allegory, personifying the Hebrew race, without home and without repose. The Crusaders, perhaps, brought it from Palestine. At all events, it is of older date than the Crusades, for the unconscious originators of the legend would not have assigned to the Jew a period of wandering which must have been terminated before the story had become popular. The year One Thousand had been the terror of the Catholic Church. Then was to come Antichrist, then the last Judgment, when the Jew would cease from his terrible travels. At that time, doubtless, he was personated by numerous impostors, who disseminated the tradition of his curse, and collected the alms of the charitable in his name. Theologians, of course, took up the tale, and attached to it more than one ingenious commentary. Some said the Jew was Malthus, whose ear Peter had cut off in the Garden of Olives; others, that he was the impenitent thief nailed with Christ upon the cross; others, that he was Pilate; while, in an old tract which M. Lacroix seems to have misread, we remember having seen him identified with Iscariot himself. Far and wide, however, the report of an Armenian archbishop was accepted, declaring him to have been Cartaphilus, who struck Jesus in the judgment hall. But this version gradually gave way to another, still popular, that the shoemaker who refused Christ a moment's rest at his door, when fainting under the cross, was the Wandering Jew. His judgment was in these terms:—"Thou hast refused me rest; thou thyself shalt never rest again until the Last Day!" Matthew Paris and Philip Maeskes, of Tournay, nevertheless, relate the history in its Armenian form, as applying to Cartaphilus, or, in later centuries, to Ahasuerus, the same person, under an altered name. In June, 1564, some good Catholic of Hamburg, writing to a friend, declared, upon great authority, that, in the winter of 1542, the theologian Paul of Elitzen, being in a congregation at Hamburg, saw an old man, with a prodigious beard and bare feet, who turned out to be the Wandering Jew. He had been present, by his own account, at the death of Christ, and added some minute particulars to the evangelical history. He had driven Christ from his door, he said, and, upon the words being uttered, "I shall rest, but you shall go on," set down his child, walked to Calvary, witnessed the crucifixion, and ever afterwards wandered, under divine compulsion, over the earth. He always spoke the language of the country in which he happened to sojourn. He eat, drank, and spoke little, never smiled, and could not endure blasphemy. In 1575, two envoys from Holstein met him in Spain; some years later he was seen in Strasburg, and in 1604 in France, on a road in Gascony. Indeed, not long afterwards, an erudite lawyer recognized him in Paris, near Notre-Dame. At other times, people in England, Italy, Sweden, Austria, Poland, and Russia, declared they had met and conversed with him. He was certainly at Leipsic in 1642, if ocular testimony be of any value, and as certainly he was at Brussels in 1640, for two citizens saw him! In the same year he appeared in the forest of Soignes, and he ought to have appeared not long afterwards in London, according to the calculations of the learned; but it was not until the second half of the eighteenth century, or the 22nd of April, 1772, that he was seen by unspiritual eyes. At six

o'clock in the evening, two burghers of Brabant met him in their town. He conversed with them, drank wine with them, related his history, and passed on. He is now, probably, among the recesses of the Andes, and, while we await his return, his memory is kept green among us by the ten French pieces which bear his name, by numerous poems—Edgar Quinet's among others—by Béranger's noble song, by Sue's novel, M. Ernest Doré's music, and M. Doré's illustrations, worthy in all respects of the artist, who worthily illustrated Rabelais. First, the moment of the malediction is presented; the Jew has heard his doom, the wild tumult passes on, and he is away on his centuries of wandering. Next, just emerging from an antique town, with a tempest in the sky, and dreary shadows deepening over the earth, he passes a wayside cross, and shrinks as his eye turns to it in helpless fascination. Then in a town of Belgium, rich with towers, gables, balconies, strange bartisans, bell-turrets, and jutting windows. He is invited to rest awhile in an inn, which, strangely enough, he consents to do. But not long. In the fourth picture he is seen breaking away from his companions for an hour, the angel drives him on, he hurries along the Rhine and Rhône; among forests, rivers, and mountains, and now in light, now in shadow, now in the glancings of the water, the figure of Christ bearing the cross continually meets his eye, with his own figure in an attitude of reviling. Then he enters a black and damp churchyard and groans in envy of those who lie in their graves. Still the trees and the clouds and the tombstones mock him with the image of the Cross. He rushes on among the high Swiss valleys, the pines and stones take hideous shapes, the beautiful but relentless angel follows with her goad of fire. Even amid the mountains of the highest regions the same accursed vision is repeated. He rushes into a battle and no one can kill him. He plunges into the ocean, stirred into great whirlpools by a hurricane, and does not drown, so that even the faces of the dead are turned to him in wonder; he travels to the Andes, in the midst of wild beasts, serpents, and gaping river monsters, and does not find the death he seeks. At last the trumpet of the Judgment sounds. The Jew, with a shout of delicious laughter, leans against a stone, strips off his dust-worn shoes, and prepares for the rest of the Eternal. Such is this extraordinary legend, on which the illustrations confer a new vitality. Often grotesque, always exaggerated, Doré never appears to exceed the grotesque exaggerations of his subject. His fancies are marvellously varied, surprising, Rabelaisian. Mr. Thornbury calls him a painter of dreams. This he is, literally. His castles, his valleys, his seas, his battles, his street perspectives, have all the shadowy idealism of dreams, yet they are never confused or indistinct.

The illustrations seem to have been taken from the original French plates. They are accompanied by the legend and the critical notices, boldly printed on folio pages. M. Dupont's version has been carefully, if not very effectively, translated by Mr. Thornbury, whose rendering of Béranger is, however, an unmistakable failure. The prologue has been 'done into' elegant and forcible English by Mr. John Stebbing.

### OLIVER CROMWELL.

*Oliver Cromwell: a Story of the Civil War.* By Charles E. Stewart. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A PORTRAIT of Oliver Cromwell, drawn by Charles Stuart, would rank among historical curiosities. To the novel by the Charles Stewart of this title-page, however, we scarcely know what rank to assign. It is a neatly-written, moderately-interesting book. There are some subjects, in fact, which cannot again be rendered more than moderately interesting, unless by authors with new materials at their command, or new interpretations to suggest. Such subjects are:—the French Revolution, the English Civil Wars, the subjugation of India, and others of that class. Of compilations and romantic paraphrases we have had more than enough. Let Mirabeau and Robespierre rest until something new can be said; let us wait for Clive's account of Plassey, and, until then, be content with our existing political and military histories; above all, save us from historical romances in connexion with the Roundheads and Cavaliers. We have already enough of them to furnish a Brighton Library. What would be acceptable is a thoroughly-sifted Life of Cromwell, on a moderate scale, to be classified with the histories of Blake and Penn, and the biography, when any one has written it, of Vane. Who would care for *Blake: a Story of the Seventeenth Century*, or *Penn: a Romance of the New World*? and who cares now for *Oliver Cromwell: a Story of the Civil War*? A very small number of persons, we venture to say. Then, why should Mr. Stewart attempt to do justice to the King or the Protector in a form so trite as that of the novel? We beg him to walk no more in the paths of James and Ainsworth—to whom no disrespect is intended—but to write history or fiction, instead of confusing the two. To this protest against all whom it may concern,—all who, directly or indirectly connive at 'historical romances' about the Civil War,—we will add that Mr. Stewart's volumes are by no means unreadable. Though not striking in manner or matter, they bear the impress of a thoughtful mind, which never stagnates in dull digressions, or long reaches of speculation. Readers who can tolerate a new "Story of the Civil War" may find them entertaining.

Mr. Stewart's theory of breakfasts may be disputed. We may not, in these days, eat "a potent and majestic dinner" and six o'clock in the morning; but Mr. Stewart may be assured that the Queen's Guards do not live upon soda-water, champagne, and sweet cakes. Nor are pasties utterly banished; nor is coffee pure "namby-pambyism." Bacon and Burleigh may have fed upon beef, ale, and strong wine; but it is doubtful whether our gout-smitten ministers and chancellors diet themselves in the aerial way of which the novelist complains. They built fine houses in the Elizabethan age, but whether they dined or breakfasted better is at least questionable.



## Portfolio.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, for the Useful encourages itself.—GOETHE.

### THE CRY FOR SLAVERY.

"The unemployed working men of London have met to form a 'National Association of the Unemployed.' What an institution to exist in a civilized country in the midst of 'prosperity!' Great merchants, great speculators, great contractors, even farmers, are making fortunes, while 26,000 of the building trade, in London alone, are out of work."—*Leader*, January 17.

"A charge has been brought at Worship-street, against the porter of St. Luke's Workhouse, of refusing to admit a woman into the house on Wednesday night. The policeman to whom she appealed, and who tried in vain to obtain her admission, at length took her to the station-house, as he said he could not bear to see a fellow-creature out of doors on such a night. A police sergeant said it was a pitiable sight to see the many poor creatures who lie at the gates of the St. Luke's Workhouse. When the police knock, they are treated very roughly, and told to mind their own business. They have frequently been obliged to remove the destitute from there to the Shoreditch Workhouse. This testimony was confirmed by others."—*Idem*.

[These verses, the reader will perceive, are, as regards structure and general style, based on Shelley's noble "Masque of Anarchy;" but, in their principles, they may be taken to express an opposite feeling—namely, the despairing desire for subjection to any system offering food and shelter, which is sometimes wrung out of misery such as that described in the columns of this journal, and which would assuredly be one of the most tragical features of the time.]

Is my sleep I saw a rout  
Of pale figures drawn about  
A veil'd Shape; and constantly  
Thus I heard them shout and cry:—

"Welcome, Slavery—thou who seest  
How we grovel like a beast!  
We are weary of that Lie,  
That impostor, Liberty!

"We have stood on the bleak coast  
Of this world, as well thou know'st,  
Waiting for that golden time  
When the twin-births, Want and Crime,

"Shall depart, as wise men say,  
And have said this many a day,  
Looking on with a hard smile:—  
But our children starve the while;

"And Hope within our breasts is dead;  
And shadows darken overhead,  
Which, like pine-trees, gaunt and high,  
When night fills the hollow sky,  
Nod and mutter dimly."

"Therefore do we turn to thee,  
Thou dread Saviour, Slavery:  
We are weary of that Lie,  
That impostor, Liberty!

"Thou, O Slavery, art bread  
For the faint and famished,  
And a roof at night, and rest,  
By dreams glorified and blest.

"Liberty has made us lie  
Houseless underneath the sky,  
In the street, upon the stones,  
Where the fang'd frost gnaws our bones.

"Slavery with a decent dress  
Covers up our nakedness;  
For our limbs, within her fold,  
Have their market-price in gold,  
And must not rot off with cold.

"Liberty throws round about  
Our limbs foul rags that mock and flout,  
Like flapping doors from throat to shin,  
That let the assassin winds come in.

"Slavery feeds our babes, and rears  
Tenderly their infant years,  
Seeing, with a careful eye,  
In them so much property.

"Liberty brings children pale,  
And a wife's despairing wail,  
When the awful cry for bread  
Is with harsh blows answered.

"Slavery brings rest from heaven,  
What time the purple-tressed even  
In a robe of stars walks forth  
Over the dreaming sea and earth.

"Liberty brings curses—screams—  
And bloody thoughts that hunt in dreams;  
And the farmer's ricks doth light  
All along the startled night.

"All that's bad of Slavery  
Thou dost bring us, Liberty:—  
All the bitterness and shame,  
Only with another name;

"All that to the dust can grind  
Our weak limbs and darken'd mind;  
All the guilt and all the pain,—  
But not any of the gain.

"Answer, Union Workhouses,  
Where a score of outcasts freeze,  
Huddled to the barred gate,  
Shut against them like a Fate;

"Where most have even lost the feeling  
Of their woe, and need no steeling  
Against fierce thoughts that gleam and glow,  
And like lightnings come and go,—  
Answer, if it be not so!

"Factories, where Youth turns grey,  
And even childhood fades away,  
Bit by bit, and bloom by bloom,  
To the coffin's narrow room;

"Where the great, fierce wheels go round,  
With a wild and weary sound,  
Bringing ever, as night brings dew,  
Tears for many, and smiles for few,—  
Answer, if it be not true!

"Town and County Prison Houses,  
Where Crime fattens and carouses  
(By the grace of such as us)  
In shapes multitudinous,—  
Answer, if it be not thus!

"Thou art Want and Misery,  
Thou art Crime and Infamy,  
Thou art all beneath the sky  
That is vile, O Liberty!

"Therefore do we turn to thee,  
Thou grim idol, Slavery:  
We had sooner eat with thee,  
Than work and starve with Liberty:  
We had sooner die with thee,  
Than live in the frowns of Liberty!  
Come, and rule us, speedily!"

As thus they spoke, the veil that hung  
Around the Shape was stirred, and swung,  
Like morning mists upon a lake  
When the winds begin to wake,—

And pass'd away: and then I saw  
That which words but faintly draw:  
—Its hands were claws, its eyes were dull;  
Its head was like a monkey's skull:

And it had wings shaped like a bat,  
With which it smote at this and that;  
And where'er it smote, straightway  
Darkness took the place of day.

Its skin was black as Africa;  
From its brow, a lurid star  
Cast such light as did confuse  
Heaven and earth with bloody hues,—  
Steeping the air in ghastly dews.

In its left hand, a sheaf of corn  
Lay golden as the budding morn;  
In its right, a dark-stain'd whip,  
Which constantly did drip and drip.

And the crowd knelt on the ground,  
And, with awful oaths, they bound  
Themselves to serve this grisly thing  
With all the strength that they could bring.

—Then I awoke, and found it day;  
And all those ghosts fled fast away  
Through the portals wide and deep  
Of the fathomless gulf of sleep.

And a voice spoke out of me:—  
"Woe to England needs must be,  
When she hears her children cry  
For bread—the bread of Slavery."

## The Arts.

### AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF FIELD-MARSHAL LORD HARDINGE.

The self-denying chivalry displayed by the late Lord Hardinge in assuming a subordinate command at the battle of Ferozeshahr, and his heroic determination to conquer or die upon that doubtful field, excited warm and universal admiration both in India and in this country. On the successful termination of the Sutlej campaign it was resolved to erect a statue in Calcutta, in memory of one who, in a supreme emergency, had exhibited the best qualities of those brave and gentle knights whom history and romance alike have loved and honoured. Ample funds were speedily collected, and Mr. J. H. FOLEY, R.A. (than whom a better choice could hardly have been made), was engaged to cast in bronze an equestrian statue of the Governor-General. Mr. FOLEY has succeeded in a manner worthy of his high reputation. It is, perhaps, doing him small credit to say that, at this moment, there is no monument in the metropolis comparable to his equestrian statue of Lord

**HARDINGE**, for truth of portraiture and masterly vigour of execution. Shall so noble a work of Art be lost to us, and to our children, and to the stranger within our land? This is the question we are invited to consider. The death of the late Commander-in-Chief seems to render it incumbent upon the nation to raise some lasting memorial in recognition of the sterling qualities that make up the somewhat effaced type of the true English gentleman. It was not through family interest, or the exhibition of extraordinary talents, that **Ensign ARTHUR HARDINGE** lived to attain the very highest post in his profession. His success was attributable to average abilities, united with manliness of character, a gentle and generous disposition, a dauntless courage, and an unflinching instinct of honour and duty. It is surely wise and desirable that our youth should have ever before their eyes a striking example of the honour rendered in this country to a true impersonation of the national characteristics. We are happy to observe that this idea prevails in high and influential quarters, for the democratic mind of England seldom ventures to take a step of any kind until a 'Lord' kindly points out the path. This time a very great Lord—a justly popular member, too, of the Royal Family—inaugurates the movement. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, supported by dukes, marquises, earls, generals, and statesmen, has consented to preside over a public meeting, to be held on the 4th of February at the United Service Institution, with a view to raise some fitting testimonial to the merits of his illustrious predecessor. There

is little need for deliberation. A duplicate of the Calcutta statue would, no doubt, be undertaken by Mr. FOLEY, and thus we should at least obtain for our metropolis that which has hitherto been denied to its wealth—an object of heroic Art not easily surpassed in any country.

#### THEATRICAL NOTES.

A NEW comedy—not from the French—entitled *A Bird in the Hand worth Two in the Bush*, and written by a Mr. PHILLIPS, has been produced at the SURRAT. It is of the old-fashioned, severely virtuous, and meltingly sentimental order; but the story interests the audience, and the writing, which is smart and amusing, gives opportunities to Mr. SHIPPERD, Mr. WIDDICOMBE, Mr. BAZIL POTTER, Miss CLAYTON, and Miss ADELAIDE BIDDLES, to exhibit their various styles of acting, and to sway the feelings of boxes, pit, and gallery, "to the mood of what they like or loathe." What they like are poverty and virtue, which they regard as convertible terms; what they loathe are wealth and vice, which, if they compiled a dictionary, they would class as synonyms. "All the gods are ravished with delight" at this classification, and go home in a state of high moral affluence. Need we say more?

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS reappeared at DRURY LANE on Monday evening, for the first time after his illness. He performed the part of *Hans Monte* in *Somebody Else*. A little diminution of vivacity was observable; but the audience gave him a warm reception.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—In addition to the usual weekly return of births and deaths, we have this week received from the Registrar-General the report for the year 1856. From this annual document it appears that "in the fifty-two weeks ending December 27th, the number of children born in London was 86,833. According to a rule which holds in this large population, the number of males exceeded that of females, for the births consisted of 44,159 boys and 42,674 girls. In the same period 57,786 persons died, namely, 28,894 males and 27,892 females. The births increase more or less rapidly with the population, and under a reduced rate of mortality the number of deaths in 1856 was less than that of any previous year since 1852; and the result is an excess greater than was obtained in any former year of births over deaths. The excess is 30,047. Soldiers and seamen have returned from the seat of war; persons engaged in peaceful pursuits have arrived in the capital from other parts of the United Kingdom and from abroad; and, though many have left it for other homes, it may be assumed that sustenance, clothing, and house accommodation must now be found in London for about 60,000 inhabitants more than it contained at the end of 1855. Last year, the public health was unusually good. During the last ten years the annual deaths in London have been on the average twenty-five to a thousand of the population; in 1856 the proportion was twenty-two to a thousand. The mortality was lower than in any year within the limits of this comparison, except 1850, when it was slightly less than twenty-one in a thousand, a reduction which, it is probable, was partly the consequence of the premature destruction of infirm persons by the cholera of the previous year. The Weekly Return states:—"In the week that ended last Saturday, the deaths registered in London were 1171. Of these, 582 were deaths of males, 589 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1219; but for the purpose of comparison this should be raised proportionally to increase of population up to the present time, in which case it will become 1341. The result of the comparison is that the deaths of last week were less by 170 than the average rate of mortality would have produced. The deaths of four nonagenarians were recorded in the week; the oldest was a gentleman of the age of 96 years, who died in Lambeth.—Last week, the births of 966 boys and 818 girls, in all 1784 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56, the average number was 1521."

**TOUTING FOR BANK DIRECTORS.**—In the case of Rankin & Payne, heard in the Court of Common Pleas on Tuesday, Mr. Robinson, on behalf of the plaintiff, stated that the action was brought to recover a sum of 50*l.*, alleged to be due for the services of the plaintiff in having introduced a gentleman of rank and influence as director to the 'Western Bank of London,' in accordance with an agreement entered into with the defendant, to the effect that he, the plaintiff, was to have 50*l.* for every fit and proper person whom he might succeed in inducing to become director of such bank. The case for the plaintiff having closed, Mr. Justice Willes said, that he was of opinion that the contract proved was tainted with illegality, and he therefore ordered an adjournment, that he might take the opinion of his brother justices on the proper course to be pursued. In the after part of the day, Mr. Robinson stated that the bank was firmly established and in good working order, and that the gentleman whose name had been obtained as director was ready to testify that he had not been entrapped.

**WHITCROSS-STREET PRISON.**—Mr. Alderman Wire, in the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday, brought up a report on the state of this prison, in which it is stated that "The existing evils are a want of cleanliness, great laxity of discipline, occasional disturbances, disregard of the governor's authority, sometimes a display of insulting and violent conduct towards solicitors or others whose duty may lead them there to serve process, &c., and a coercive bearing towards such new-coming inmates as may desire to withhold themselves from a familiar

identification with the prison community. The causes and origin of this objectionable state of things are partly owing to the fact that the law has made no provision for the social government of the respective communities in the various wards." The report proceeds:—"It becomes a matter for serious consideration whether an alteration of the law ought not to be obtained which should give the power to and impose the duty on some officer of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, or of the prison, to enforce that part of the act which deals with the property of the debtor and discharges his person from custody; and perhaps it might also be proper to arm the law with greater power to compel the debtor to file his schedule, an unwillingness to do which might otherwise still baffle and retard the proper action of the Court."

**TESTAMENTARY JURISDICTION.**—A meeting of the Law Amendment Society was held on Monday night, to receive a report from the committee appointed to consider the Testamentary Bills of last session, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly's letter to Lord Brougham. There was a large attendance of members, and Mr. Pitt Taylor read the report, which, however, was of too elaborate and technical a nature to permit of condensation.

#### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, January 20.

**BANKRUPTS.**—JOHN POLAND, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, and Mount-street, Whitechapel-road, wholesale milliner—FREDERICK JAMES CLARKE, Clapham, baker—THOMAS PARSONS, Walsall, builder—ALFRED TAYLOR, Wednesbury, builder—CHARLES GEORGE, Weston-super-Mare, grocer—WILLIAM BURROW JONES, Bristol, pastrycook—ANN REES, Llanelly, grocer—JOHN DANGER, Yatton, Somersetshire, and Bristol, leather factor—JONATHAN WRIGHT HORSEFALL, Leeds, commission agent—WILLIAM BALSHAM, Liverpool, joiner—GEORGE SARTHAM, Carr-mill, near Newchurch, Lancashire, cotton spinner—JAMES TURNER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, oil merchant—GILBERT HODGSON and WILLIAM ATCHESON, Sunderland, timber merchants.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.**—J. BORTHWICK, Partick, near Glasgow, gardener.

Friday, January 23.

**BANKRUPTS.**—GEORGE DEEKS, Westbourne-grove, Baywater, auctioneer—JOSEPH WALTERS, Northampton, hatter—GEORGE BALE, New Leuton, Nottinghamshire, plumber and glazier—THOMAS CANTRELL, 4, Rivers-terrace, York-road, King's-cross, railway grease manufacturer—JOHN MORLEY, Nottingham, joiner—WILLIAM HENRY DICKINSON, Sheffield, table knife manufacturer—EDWARD WHITE, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, stockbroker—HENRY FREDERICK JONES, Manchester, merchant—STEPHEN TOWAN, Plymouth, cutter—JOHN LADD, Liverpool, builder—JAMES SCHOFIELD, Ashton-under-Lyne, tailor—JOHN DICKSON, 206, Fleet-street, City, builder, &c.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—SAMUEL DOBBIE, Lasswade, grocer—JAMES SMITH LEE, Trongate-street, Glasgow, dealer in fancy goods—JAMES PATON, Airdrie, draper.

#### Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, January 23, 1857. NOTHING particularly worthy of notice has occurred this week in the commercial world. In the discount markets and in the Stock Exchange money has been in great demand, still without actual pressure. Consols have ranged between 93*l.* and 94*l.*, with no very large amount of business for the February account, though operations for money have been rather on the increase. New Three per Cents. have been dealt in at prices varying from 93*l.* to 94*l.*; Reduced at 93*l.* to 94*l.*

Some business has been transacted in the Six per Cent. Turkish Stock, between 94*l.* and 95*l.*; and in the Four per Cent. Guaranteed, at 103*l.*, 103*l.*, and 103*l.*

There has been little business done in the Railway Markets generally, and consequently little variation in prices; but the tendency towards the latter part of the week has been rather good.

In the Corn Market business has been very dull, prices being nominally a little lower.

The following are the closing prices of the principal securities in the Stock Exchange to-day—

Aberdeen, —; Caledonian, 60*l.*, 61*l.*; Chester and Holyhead, 37, 38; Eastern Counties, 94, 95; Great Northern, 91*l.*, 92*l.*; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 111, 113; Great Western, 63*l.*, 65*l.*; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96, 98; London and Bristol, 94, 97; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 113, 114; London and North-Western, 106, 106*l.*; London and South-Western, 106*l.*, 107*l.*; Midland, 82*l.*, 82*l.*; North-Eastern (Berwick), 83*l.*, 84*l.*; South-Eastern

(Dover), 74, 74*l.*; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6, 6*l.*; Dutch (Shenish, & 1 dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 33*l.*, 33*l.*; Great Central of France, 48, 48 pm.; Green Luxembourg, 53, 53; Northern of France, 37*l.*, 37*l.*; Paris and Lyons, 54*l.*, 55*l.*; Royal Danish, 18, 20; Royal Swedish, 1, 11; Saubre and Meuse, 84, 84.

#### BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	210	217	217	217	217	217
3 per Cent. Red. ....	93	93	93	93	93	93
3 per Cent. Con. An.	93	93	93	93	93	93
Consols for Account	94	93	93	93	93	93
New 3 per Cent. An.	94	93	94	94	94	94
New 2 1/2 per Cents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1860.....	.....	21	.....	21	.....	.....
India Stock.....	221	220	.....	220	220	220
Ditto Bonds, £1000.....	2 d	2 p	.....	2 d	2 p	1 d
Ditto, under £1000.....	2 p	3 p	.....	2 p	3 p	.....
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	2 p	3 p	.....	2 p	3 p	.....
Ditto, £250.....	2 p	3 p	.....	2 p	3 p	.....
Ditto, Small.....	1 d	1 d	1 d	2 d	2 p	2 p

#### FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds.....	101 <i>l.</i>	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ....	...
Buenos Ayres 5 p. Cents	84 <i>l.</i>	Russian Bonds, 5 per	...
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	104	Cents.....	96
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	65 <i>l.</i>	Russian 3 1/2 per Cents.....	96
Dutch 2 1/2 per Cents.....	.....	Spanish.....	96
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	.....	Spanish Committee Cert.	.....
Ecuador Bonds.....	.....	of Comp. not fun.....	.....
Mexican Account.....	21 <i>l.</i>	Turkish 6 per Cents.....	94 <i>l.</i>
Peruvian 4 1/2 per Cents.....	75	Turkish New, 4 ditto .....	94
Portuguese 3 per Cents.....	74	Venezuela 4 1/2 per Cents.....	96

#### CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, January 23, 1857. HERE, and generally throughout the country, Wheat is 1*s.* or 2*s.* lower than it was last week, and the trade continues very quiet. There have also been only one or two sales of floating cargoes, including a cargo of *Saidi* at 45*s.*, sea damaged for sellers account. High prices have been paid for Maize—say 38*s.*, 9*d.* and 39*s.* 3*d.*, cost, freight and insurance, for Galatz. Although the quantity of Barley left over from last week's supply was large it has found a good sale at late rates, and a considerable business has been done in Baltic Barley, for shipment at first open water and in Spring. Oats have arrived only in small quantities, but prices have declined 6*d.* since last week. The reports from Spain and Portugal quote large arrivals of Wheat and lower prices.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

BAGOT.—On the 19th inst., at Blithfield, Staffordshire, the Lady Bagot: a son.

KILDARE.—On the 18th inst., at Maretime, near Dublin, the Marchioness of Kildare: a son.

##### MARRIAGES.

BUSECK—DERING.—On the 20th inst., at the Chapel of the British Embassy, Baron Carl von Buseck, of Altenbuseck, Chamberlain and First Master of the Horse to his Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, &c., to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late George Dering, Esq., of Barham Court, county of Kent.

GOOCH—KNIGHT.—On Tuesday, the 20th inst., at St. James's Church, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Gooch, late of the Coldstream Guards, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Robert Knight, Esq., of Barrels, Warwickshire, and Grosvenor square, London.

THORNHILL—HAYLOCK.—On the 6th of December, 1856, at Agra, North West Province of India, J. Benesley Thornhill, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, the eldest son of the late J. B. Thornhill, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of Brigadier-General Charles Haycock, of the Turkish Contingent, late a Colonel in her Majesty's Service, and granddaughter of the late Mr. Wemyss, of the Bengal Civil Service. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. M. French, E.L.C. Chaplain.

##### DEATHS.

CARHAMPTON.—On the 18th inst., at her residence, 14, Silcock-place, Brighton, Maria, widow of John, last Earl of Carhampton, in her 81st year.

DIMSDALE.—On the 16th inst., at Carnfield-place, Hertis, the seat of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, Henry Fraser Dimsdale, Esq., 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, youngest son of the above, after a long and painful illness resulting from Crimean fever.

FITZWILLIAM.—On the 19th inst., Edward Fitzwilliam, Esq., of Grove-place, Brompton, in his 33rd year, late musical composer and director at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, deeply regretted by his wife and family, and by numerous friends.



# ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.  
On Monday and during the week (except Wednesday, on which evening the Theatre will be closed in consequence of the Royal Performances at Windsor Castle), the performances will commence with the Comedietta of

## DELICATE GROUND.

After which will be presented the new and original Fairy Extravaganza, entitled

## YOUNG AND HANDSOME.

In which Miss Swanborough, Mrs. McFort, Miss Thirlwall, Mr. F. Hobson, and Mr. J. Rogers will appear.

To conclude with the new Farce called

## CRINOLINE.

In which Mr. F. Robson will appear.

On Wednesday, a Morning Performance of the new Fairy Extravaganza YOUNG AND HANDSOME, preceded by CRINOLINE. Commencing at Two.

# DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

4 Coventry-street, Leicester-square. Open for gentlemen only from Ten till Ten, containing upwards of one thousand models and preparations, illustrating every part of the human frame in health and disease, the race of men, &c. Lectures delivered at Twelve, Two, Four, and at Half-past Seven, by Dr. G. Saxon; and a new Series of Lectures is now in course of delivery by Dr. Kahn, at a Quarter past Eight, 2 p.m.—Admission, 1s.—Catalogues, containing Lectures as delivered by Dr. Kahn, gratis.

# ASTHMA.—DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC

WAFERS, for asthma, consumption, cough, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. THEY HAVE A PLEASANT TASTE. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Wholesale Warehouse, 36, Bride-lane, London.

# TO INVALIDS, MOTHERS, AND FAMILIES.

By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent (the only patent for these preparations). Strongly recommended by the Medical Profession. ADNAM'S IMPROVED PATENT GROUTS and BARLEY are manufactured by a process which entirely removes the acidity and unpleasant flavour, so universally found in similar preparations. They produce Gruel and Barley Water in the highest perfection, and, being manufactured perfectly pure, yield food of the most light and nourishing quality for the infant, the invalid, and the aged. The Barley also makes a delicious Custard Pudding, and is an excellent ingredient for thickening Soups, &c.

The Patentes publish one only of the numerous testimonials they have received from eminent medical professors, relying more confidently on the intrinsic quality of the articles, of which one trial will not fail to convince the most fastidious of their purity and excellence.

(Copy.)

"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital, February 19, 1855.

"I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examination the samples of barley and grouts which you have forwarded to me, and I beg to inform you that I find in them only those principles which are found in good barley; there is no mineral or other impurity present, and from the result of my investigation I believe them to be genuine, and to possess those nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this description of food.

(Signed) "A. S. TAYLOR.

"Messrs. Adnam and Co."

CAUTION.—To prevent errors, the Public are requested to observe that each package bears the signature of the Patentes, J. and J. O. ADNAM.

To be obtained Wholesale at the Manufactory, Maiden-lane, Queen-street, London; and Retail in Packets and Cansisters at 6d. and 1s. each, and in Cansisters for Families at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Druggists, &c., in Town and Country.

# LOST! LOST!—LOST HAIR can be RE-

STORED by using a stimulant, such as ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL.—It has now been before the public a long time, and has proved efficacious to an extraordinary extent. It treats self gratis, describing its action on the scalp, and on the fine short hairs, which are sometimes hardly visible.—Sold at 3s. 6d.; sent free by post for fifty-four stamps, by ALEX. ROSS, 1, LITTLE QUEEN-STREET, HIGH HOLBORN, proprietor of the Face powder, Hair Destroyer, and Hair Dye.

# TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent.  
THE PATENT PNEUMATIC PALATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Messrs. MOGGIDGE and DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentists to the Royal Family, 19, OLD BURLINGTON STREET, BOND STREET, PATENTERS of the self-sustaining principle of fixing Artificial Teeth.—From One to a Complete Set, upon their peculiar principle of self-adhesion, which can be adapted to the most tender mouths, without any operation whatever, and possess the desired advantages of preserving their natural colour and protecting the adjoining TEETH—of never decaying or wearing out, and so arranged as to render it impossible to distinguish ARTIFICIAL from the NATURAL TEETH, and restoring to the countenance a younger and improved appearance.

The PNEUMATIC PALATE has excited the greatest admiration of the most eminent PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of ENGLAND and the principal cities of the CONTINENT, who constantly favour them with their distinguished recommendations, and who consider their system to be greatly superior to any in use, as by it the greatest possible firmness and security in the mouth is attained.

It also renders the articulation clear and distinct, and the unpleasant whistling, so long complained of, impossible.—This to public speakers is invaluable.

An upper set, 10 Guineas; a lower set, 10 Guineas; a full set of Artificial Teeth, 10 Guineas; a single tooth, 1 Guinea.

STROPPING, CLEANING, &c.

ATTENDANCE 10 TILL 5 O'CLOCK.

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

MESSRS. MOGGIDGE and DAVIS,

SURGEON-DENTISTS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY,

No. 19, OLD BURLINGTON STREET, BOND STREET,

LONDON.

Mr. A. J. Davis attends at the Bush Hotel, Farnham, Surrey, the first and third Thursday in every month, from 11 to 4 o'clock.

# ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN IMPERIAL PINTS.

HARRINGTON PARKER & CO. are now delivering the October brewings of the above celebrated Ale. Its surpassing excellence is vouched for by the highest medical and chemical authorities of the day. Supplied in bottles, each in casks of 15 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON PARKER & CO., 51, Pall Mall. November 24th, 1856.

# SALT AND CO.'S EAST INDIA PALE AND BURTON ALES. BREWERY—BURTON-ON-TRENT.

STORES:  
LONDON.....Hungerford Wharf.  
LIVERPOOL.....52, Henry-street.  
MANCHESTER.....37, Brown-street.  
SHEFFIELD.....12, George-street.  
BIRMINGHAM.....Old Court House, High-st.  
BRISTOL.....13, Small-street.  
DUBLIN.....4, Crown-alley.  
EDINBURGH.....Portothorpe Warehouse.  
GLASGOW.....St. Vincent-place.

These Ales, in Casks of Eighteen Gallons and upwards, and in Bottle, may be obtained from all respectable Bottlers.

# THE CONTINENTAL WINE COMPANY, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.

Are enabled, by their connection with the principal wine growers, to supply every description of WINE of the finest qualities at prices for cash far below the average, including their

Alto Douro Ports, at 42s. per dozen.  
Genuine ditto, 34s. per dozen.  
Superior Pale or Gold Sherries, 30s. to 36s. per dozen.  
Champagne, from 42s. to 72s.  
Claret, from 30s. to 84s.

Post orders must contain a remittance.

# TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

# SOUTH AFRICAN PORT. SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY. SOUTH AFRICAN MADEIRA.

"Having tasted these Wines, we say to those who like wine possessing Richness without Sweetness, Dryness without Acidity, and Body without Brandy, by all means give them a trial."—*Vide Bell's Weekly Messenger*, January 17, 1857.

Bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned. Delivered free to any of the Railway Terminals in London. Terms Cash.

A Sample Bottle for 24 stamps.  
Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street, London.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Authority of the Faculty.

# KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A

Certain Remedy for Disorders of the Pulmonary Organs: in Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication); they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 14d. and Tins, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; and retail by all Druggists.

# THE ROYAL SANITARY POLICE OF PRUSSIA

## ON DR. DE JONGH'S

## LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

"In answer to your letter of the 2nd ult., requesting permission to sell Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil in bottles, accompanied by his stamp and signature, the Royal Police of Prussia (Königliches-polizei-Præsidium) has the honour of informing you that it has caused the Oil to be submitted to an official investigation, and that the result of such investigation has proved it to be not only the genuine Cod Liver Oil, but, still further, that it is of a kind which distinguishes itself from the Cod Liver Oil in ordinary use, alike by its taste and chemical composition. Considering, moreover, that it has come to their knowledge that physicians generally recommend the use of Dr. DE JONGH'S Oil in preference to the Cod Liver Oil in ordinary use, the Royal Police accedes to your request."

"KÖNIGLICHES POLIZEI-PRÆSIDIUM."

"To A. M. Blume, Chemist, Berlin."

# DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL

Has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCURVY, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s.; and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.  
ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C., DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNERS.

# HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

MATCHLESS REMEDIES FOR INVETERATE ULCERS.—Mrs. Ann Edwards, of Gloucester, was a great sufferer for nearly twelve years with several obstinate ulcers in the legs, accompanied with a continual and preternatural discharge, corrupting the entire system, resisting every mode of treatment devised by her medical attendant and others of the faculty. Having heard of the numerous cures effected by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, she was induced to give them a trial, and to the astonishment of herself and friends, was quickly and soundly cured.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stamps, Constantinople; A. Guidici, Smyrna; and M. Muir, Malta.

# AT MR. MECHE'S ESTABLISHMENTS.

112, Regent-street, 4, Leadenhall-street, and Crystal Palace, are exhibited the finest specimens of British manufactures, in Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Writing-cases, Dressing-bags, and other articles of utility or luxury suitable for presentation. A separate department for Paper Machines, Manufactures, and Bagatelle Tables, Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Strops, Paste, &c. Shipping orders executed. Same prices charged at all the Establishments. A New Show Room at the Regent-street Establishment for the sale of Electro Plate in spoons, forks, and a variety of articles.

# WHEATSTONE'S TEN GUINEA HARMONIUM.

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